

ST. LOUIS, FORWARD OR BACKWARD?
The proposed bond issue represents only 8 per cent of St. Louis' assessed valuation. Its success will mean 100 per cent in the city's progress.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1922—16 PAGES.

FINAL EDITION

(Complete Market Reports.)

PRICE 2 CENTS

TROOPS HELD FOR CALL TO HERRIN PROBABLY WILL BE DEMOBILIZED

Action by Gov. Small Expected to Follow Report From Head of Military Investigating Commission That There Is No Need for Militiamen in Riot Area.

MINE GUARDS STARTED TROUBLE, REPORT SAYS

General Declares Company Established Road Patrols, Who Killed Two Union Workers Who Went to Mines Wednesday.

By the Associated Press.
WAUKESHA, Ill., June 24.—Following receipt of a report from Major-General Milton Foreman, at Herrin, that troops are not needed there now, Gov. Len Small announced this afternoon that he probably would order Adjutant-General Black to demobilize the 1000 men being held under arms at Chicago. The order will not go through for a few hours, the Governor said.

National guardsmen will be instructed, the Governor said, to hold themselves in readiness to be called again, if needed.

Gen. Foreman, who headed the investigating board sent to Herrin last night by the Governor, reported, through Gen. Black, that no further trouble is expected unless the mining companies try to resume operations.

The trouble started last Wednesday when two union men who had gone to the mine to induce the non-union workers to leave, were killed by mine guards. Gen. Foreman said. The mine company, he reported, had established road patrols and halted everybody approaching the property. State Attorney Dwyer, of Williamson County was stopped by the guards, he said.

"Do you think the Sheriff has performed his duty to the best of his ability," Gen. Black asked Gen. Foreman.

"I think the Sheriff has very little ability and no guts," Gen. Foreman replied. He added he had arranged "with a responsible citizen" to notify the Adjutant-General at the first sign of further trouble.

MILITARY MISSION AT SCENE OF KILLINGS

By the Associated Press.
HERRIN, Ill., June 24.—A military commission, headed by Major-General Milton J. Foreman, commander of the Thirty-third Division, sent by Gov. Len Small to report on the situation in the Southern Illinois coal fields, arrived at Carbondale at 4 o'clock this morning and went at once to the coal fields.

Gen. Foreman was accompanied by five field officers—Col. William E. Swanson, commanding the 132d Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis M. Allen, commanding the 131st Infantry, and Maj. Fred E. Rand and Burtis J. Dolan, both of the 132d Infantry, and Maj. John M. Richmond, 131st Infantry.

All the officers are from Chicago. They were met by Col. Samuel Hunter, representative of the State Adjutant-General's office here.

Visit to Wrecked Mine.

The members of the commission, accompanied by newspaper men, went at once by motor car to the wrecked Lester mine, arriving shortly after 6 o'clock. Gen. Foreman looked over the wreckage of the mine, where a pile of coal still was burning on a siding.

"From the ruined mine the commission was guided by Col. Hunter down the road of death where 48 hours previously the vicious mob which stormed the mine dragged its prisoners for two miles and a half before they were shot."

Berry pickers walked up the dusty road this morning. The commission was shown the place where C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the Lester mine, was clubbed to death with revolvers, because, hampered by a wooden leg, he could not keep up with the marchers. They saw the woods where the bulk of the prisoners were slain.

Col. Samuel Hunter gave the commission on Page 2, Column 5.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS DECREASED A BILLION IN PAST 11 MONTHS

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 24.—Government tax receipts fell off by more than \$1,000,000,000 during the 11 months of the current fiscal year, compared with a year ago, according to the classified collections for May, issued today by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Income and profits taxes for the 11 months ended with May showed a decrease of \$841,000,000, while receipts from transportation, amusement and other miscellaneous taxes declined by \$193,000,000.

Taxes collected under the national prohibition act increased \$150,000, while taxes on distilled spirits decreased by \$35,000,000.

Tobacco taxes showed an increase of \$12,000,000.

OFFICER OF CHEMICAL FIRM HELD FOR FRAUD

Henry Heil Jr. Admits Having Auto Driven Away to Collect \$2540 Insurance.

Henry Heil Jr., 25 years old, of 3606 Connecticut street, secretary of the Henry Heil Chemical Co., 210-14 South Fourth street, was arrested today at his mother's home, 3608 Connecticut street, on a charge of allowing two men to take his \$2600 Peerless automobile away, in order that he might collect \$2540 insurance on it.

He later made a sworn statement before United States Commissioner Atkins admitting that this was true, and repeated his statement to a Post-Dispatch reporter. He has not collected the insurance. The two men also made signed statements admitting their part in the deal, and that they sold her car for \$100.

Trap Set by Detectives.

Detectives Linder and Bourland, who have information that other persons have been conducting a similar deal for automobile owners who wish to collect their insurance, were informed Wednesday by a garage man, to whom they refer as "Mr. Blank of Fourteenth and Chestnut streets," that two men were trying to get permission of owners to "steal" cars. The detective set a trap for the men and arrested them at the garage yesterday.

They confessed to driving Heil's car away. The said they were Robert C. Howie, 37, a showman, of Detroit, and Thomas Sterling, 39, an actor, of 1424 Olive street.

Heil's version, as given to a reporter, was as follows:

"My father, who died four years ago, was founder of the chemical company. He left me one-eighth of the stock in the company and I became the secretary, at a salary of \$300 a month. I had \$200 a month other income. My father gave me a Willys-Knight car. The Peerless was the sixth car I had since then. I bought it last August on notes, of which I still owe \$150."

Heil's Version of Deal.

"I've been going to the Almac Hotel, Fourteenth and Chestnut, rather frequently in the last few months, especially Thursdays. Theatrical night. I met Howie there. I wanted to drive my Peerless away, but I wouldn't listen until June 8, when I had been drinking. Howie and another fellow drove the car away."

"I want to assist the Government in fixing this business up now. Ten minutes after I gave them the keys, I was sorry. I didn't particularly need the money. I had been staying at my mother's mostly in the last few months because my wife and I quarreled about my going out. I hadn't been going to the office regularly, either, so I wasn't drawing my pay regularly."

Howie declared that Sterling was responsible for the plan to drive the Peerless away. He said he and Sterling and a man who joined them in Alton took the car to Springfield, Ill., and sold it, and that Sterling gave him one-third of the proceeds, about \$33. He said Sterling gave him the plan for getting more cars, by which they were trapped. Sterling asserts that Howie suggested the Peerless plan to him. The man from Alton has been arrested and the machine has been located. Federal warrants under the Dyer act are being sought against Heil and the other three men.

MOVEMENT REPORTED TO MERGE 4 RAILROADS OF 3401 MILES

By the Associated Press.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—It was reported in railroad and financial circles here today that a movement was on foot to combine the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad with the Western Maryland, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroads to make a system of 3401 miles in length. The new system would be headed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., according to reports.

JURY ACQUITS GOV. SMALL OF MISUSE OF FUNDS

Indictments Returned at Springfield Charged Executive With Holding Back Interest on State Money.

TRIAL LASTED NINE WEEKS

Case Involved Loan Said to Have Been Made to Packers Through Fictitious Banking Institution.

By the Associated Press.
WAUKESHA, Ill., June 24.—The jury trying Gov. Len Small found him not guilty at 3:38 this afternoon in charges of conspiracy to defraud the State. The jury was out one hour and thirty-five minutes. Escorted by friends, the Governor, Mrs. Small, his sister, Miss Sue Small, and the Governor's children shook hands with the jurors, and thanked them. The jury and the Governor and his family formed a smiling group before the jury box and posed for photographers.

When the verdict was read, "We, the jury, find the defendant, Gov. Len Small, not guilty," was read, men and women stood on benches, chairs and tables. A mighty voice cheer leader with lungs like a bellows lead in a yell. Men whistled and women cheered.

Case Against Gov. Small Began Nearly Year Ago.

The case against Gov. Small started nearly a year ago, with an investigation by the Sangamon County grand jury at Springfield. The grand jury was called on July 11, and on July 20 returned indictments against Gov. Small, Lieutenant-Governor Fred E. Sterling and Vernon Curtis, a banker of Grant Park, Ill., and brother of the late Senator Edward C. Curtis.

There were originally four indictments. The first charged the three defendants jointly with embezzling \$700,000. The second charged Gov. Small alone with embezzling \$500,000 while State Treasurer. The third charged Lieutenant-Governor Sterling with embezzling \$700,000 while State Treasurer. The fourth charged the three defendants jointly with conspiracy and operating a confidence game involving \$2,000,000.

On July 21 the Governor announced he would refuse to submit to arrest and claimed immunity from a species found in the Glen, was a frameup.

Roman testified he was placed in jail here July 19, 1921. He said previously he had met Kennedy and was acquainted with Mrs. Obenchain. They had conversations in jail, while he was on duty in the medical clinic there, he declared, which resulted in his "rehearsing" the story about the ragged men. This story, he said, was repeated to Ralph R. Obenchain, former husband of the defendant, who was one of her attorneys at her first trial.

"Make It Hot for Him."

Roman was taken from the jail Dec. 23, to San Quentin penitentiary and later was transferred to Folsom. He said he saw Mrs. Obenchain the day he was leaving the jail and that he had "changed his mind about testifying for her." He said she told him if he did not she would "make it hot for him."

Previously, he said, they had arranged to correspond and Mrs. Obenchain was to refer to the testimony he said she wanted him to give as though it were a story he had written. He said references to "A" were to mean Roman, "Martys" Kennedy, while Mrs. Obenchain was to be "heroine."

A Juror Asked Roman Why he

changed his mind about testifying. He replied "I had never intended to testify to a falsehood."

He then identified the letters which he said Mrs. Obenchain wrote to him, having them mailed by friends in Los Angeles. In one of the letters referring to Roman, said, to Kennedy this passage occurred:

"No girl in the world was ever more thoroughly disillusioned in a man than I was in him." "I wonder what Martys would think if he could read your letters to me and mine to you." was another passage.

"What a mess he made of things."

In another letter appeared: "You ask me if I have forgiven him. . . . He deceived me hideously and why? No matter what he did and was, I could have forgiven everything if he had not deceived me."

The writer referred to her first trial as "going to school," and said she was nearly dead, after passing two days on the witness stand. Later she wrote: "All this suffering was

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

The Governor's defense, as outlined in the closing arguments was that arrangement with Senator Curtis was made when Chicago banks refused to post collateral to secure State deposits and objected to taking State money on demand certificates. It was necessary, the defense argued, that the State funds be in liquid securities so that large sums could be quickly obtained to meet expenses incident to war-time preparations.

Not one cent of the profits of the Grant Park Bank ever went to the Governor, the defense contended.

'FALSE TESTIMONY FROM ME DESIRED BY MRS. OBENCHAIN'

Felony Convict Testifies at Woman's Third Trial for Murder That She Tried to Bribe Him.

AFFECTIONATE NOTES TO HIM IDENTIFIED

Code and References to "Two Ragged Men" Story Relating to Kennedy Slaying Put Before Jury.

By the Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, June 24.—Mrs. Madalyn Obenchain, sought to persuade Paul Roman, now a convict on a felony charge, to give false testimony for her at her first trial for the murder of J. Belton Kennedy. Roman testified late yesterday in her third trial. He followed up his assertion by identifying a score of letters as those written by Mrs. Obenchain from her cell in the Los Angeles jail to him. Folsom penitentiary, where he is serving a sentence for grand larceny. The letters teemed with expressions of affection and also referred to a "society" Roman was to tell.

The last missive, which Roman said was handed to him in the county jail last May after he had been brought from prison to testify for Arthur C. Burch, co-defendant in the Kennedy case, read as follows:

"Paul, my sweetheart:
"I love you believe me. Don't give me up now. If you do I will take you with me, so help me, heaven."

Roman said the handwriting was Mrs. Obenchain's and that the note with a \$5 bill was brought to him by a jail trustee.

"Ragged Men" Story.

The false testimony Roman said he was given was that he had overheard "two ragged men" plotting to kill Kennedy after having tried to blackmail him. Mrs. Obenchain at her first trial testified that Kennedy was shot in Beverly Glen, Aug. 5, she saw "two ragged men" disappearing in a clump of bushes after two shots had been fired at Kennedy.

Roman did not testify at her previous trial regarding this angle, but was a defense witness in both Burch's trials. His testimony was that the story of a thorn having been cut from Burch's knee similar to a species found in the Glen, was a frameup.

Roman testified he was placed in

jail here July 19, 1921. He said previously he had met Kennedy and was acquainted with Mrs. Obenchain. They had conversations in jail, while he was on duty in the medical clinic there, he declared, which resulted in his "rehearsing" the story about the ragged men. This story, he said, was repeated to Ralph R. Obenchain, former husband of the defendant, who was one of her attorneys at her first trial.

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trial as "going to school," and said she was nearly dead, after passing two days on the witness stand. Later she wrote: "All this suffering was

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

WM. ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D.'S BROTHER, DIES AT AGE OF 81

Oil Magnate Had Been Sick of Pneumonia at Home in Pocantico Hills, N. Y., Since Sunday.

PATIENT'S CONDITION KEPT FROM PUBLIC

Financier Had Just Completed Mausoleum in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery—Most of Family at Bedside.

By the Associated Press.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—William Rockefeller, oil magnate and brother of John D. Rockefeller, died here today of pneumonia, shortly before 7 o'clock.

Rockefeller had been sick at his home in Pocantico Hills in North Tarrytown, since Sunday, but word of his condition was not made public.

Five doctors, under the charge of Rockefeller's personal physician, Dr. W. J. Robertson, were in attendance when the end came. Practically the entire Rockefeller family were at the death bed.

Mausoleum Just Completed.

Rockefeller, who contracted a heavy cold during the rains of the last week-end, had just completed building a \$250,000 mausoleum in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. The mausoleum was constructed according to his own plans and under his personal direction.

Rockefeller began to sink rapidly yesterday morning, but rallied about 6 p. m. In the evening came another sinking spell. Physicians and surgeons, fortified with all the resources of science, kept a night watch, but it obviously was a losing fight.

Stock Exchange Not Affected.

John D. Rockefeller remained at his home in Pocantico Hills, but was kept constantly informed of his brother's condition. He reached Rockwood Hall a few minutes after the death. At the death bed were Rockefeller's two daughters and two sons.

Mrs. Rockefeller died about two years ago.

It is said his death will have no bearing on the action of the Stock Exchange.

Government Sought in Vain for

Financier's "Money Trust" Witness. William Rockefeller had been in ill health for many years. The state of his health, in fact, and his whereabouts became a matter of intense public curiosity in 1912-13, when the congressional committee investigating the "money trust" desired him as a witness. He could not be found. For months the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives led a search that was fruitless. The financier's Fifth avenue house in New York was besieged by subpoena servers, detectives, reporters and a throng for days; his residence at Tarrytown, N. Y., the Standard Oil offices on Broadway and his clubs were without avail.

When attorneys representing him finally capitulated by accepting the subpoena for him, it was disclosed that he was at Nassau, Bahamas Islands, and that his physician emphatically maintained that to ask Rockefeller to answer questions on a witness stand was to invite his death. He was subjected to such spasms of coughing that speech above a whisper was likely to strangle him.

Questioning Stopped.

The Puff committee, still determined to get his testimony concerning an alleged manipulation of the copper market with H. H. Rogers several years previously, arranged a special sitting in the financier's cottage at Jekyll Island, but had proceeded with less than a dozen questions when the witness was seized with larval spasms and palsy. The committee was unable to continue without fear of causing his death.

It was then that his physician admitted he was suffering from a cancer of the throat.

The subpoena-server's search for

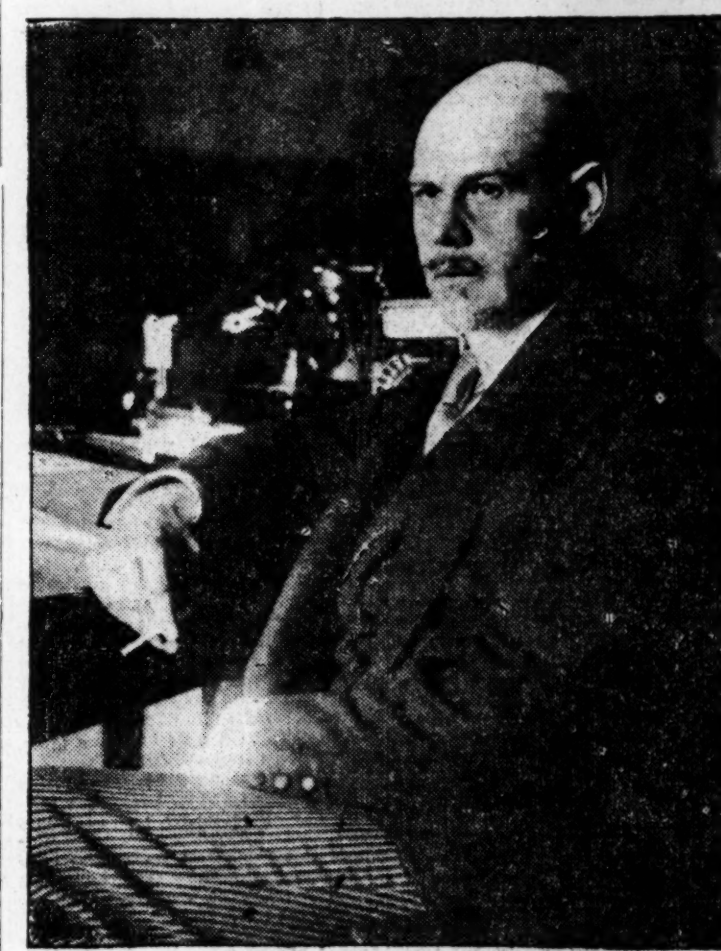
Rockefeller, which it was estimated, cost the Government many thousands of dollars, was the most conspicuous feature in newspaper history of his later life. Although the active head of the Standard Oil Co. of New York from its establishment in 1865 to 1911, and one of the richest men in America, his prominence was overshadowed by that of his elder brother, John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the Rockefeller interests in oil, and for many years the head of the parent company.

They were both born in Tiooga county, New York, on May 31, 1847, two years after the birth of

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

RATHENAU, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER SLAIN BY ASSASSINS

German Cabinet Officer Who Is Assassinated



DR. WALTER RATHENAU.

PARTLY CLOUDY, COOLER LATE TODAY AND TOMORROW THE TEMPERATURES

1 a. m.	74	11 a. m.	88
2 a. m.	72	12 m.	92
3 a. m.	70	1 p. m.	94
4 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	95
5 a. m.	66	3 p. m.	95
6 a. m.	64	4 p. m.	95

Highest yesterday, 92, at 4 p. m. Lowest, 6 at 5 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity:

Partly cloudy tonight and tomorrow, cooler late tonight and tomorrow.

Missouri—Local thundershowers probably this afternoon or tonight, cooler tomorrow generally fair, cooler in east and south portions.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow, somewhat unsettled in south portion; cooler tonight and in east and south portions tomorrow.

Week's Weather Outlook.

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, June 24.—Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday includes:

Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys: Generally fair and warm, but with probability of local thundershowers by middle of week.

In Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

The Post-Dispatch's Powerful New Radio Broadcasting Station. First description of the equipment that has just been installed and will be opened in permanent new quarters next Monday.

Plan to Believe the Great Freight Congestion at St. Louis and Greatly Improve the City's Shipping Facilities.—The story of an interesting survey and its conclusions.

The Wedding of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Princess Marie of Romania.—A page of photographs in the PHOTO-GRAVURE SECTION of this special event.

Ronald True Saved From Gallows by Unknown Mother.—A sister, condemned to death for murder of woman, sent to insane asylum instead through the alleged influence of a mysterious lady, whose identity, if revealed, it is rumored, would startle the world.

Order Your Copy Today

SHOT TO DEATH AS HE LEAVES HIS HOME TO GO TO OFFICE

Assailants in Automobile Fire Twelve Shots and Throw Hand Grenades, Killing Cabinet Member Instantly; Confusion in Reichstag When Announcement Is Made.

SLAYERS ESCAPE IN MACHINE

Cabinet Officer Who Was Active in Supplying Food to Germans During War, Was Guest at U. S. Embassy Last Night.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, June 24.—Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, was assassinated today.

The Minister was shot and instantly killed as he was leaving his residence in Grunewald, a suburb in Berlin for the Foreign Office in an automobile. The assassins escaped.

Official announcement of Dr. Rathenau's death was made in the Reichstag.

There were two persons in the automobile from which the shots that killed Dr. Rathenau were fired. His car was nearing his house and had reduced its speed when the machine containing the assassins was encountered. Both the occupants are said to have opened fire upon the Foreign Minister, who fell to the floor of his car fatally wounded, expiring shortly afterward. Large forces of police were quickly on the scene and a firing squad was dispatched in the direction the murderers were believed to have taken.

The fatal shot struck Dr. Rathenau in the chin, taking an upward course, and half dozen other bullets perforated his back. The assassins also threw handgrenades which exploded in the minister's car, injuring his legs and wrecking the bottom of the car.

Was Guest of Houghton.

Dr. Rathenau was a guest last night of Alanson B. Houghton, the American Ambassador. On receiving news of the assassination of the Foreign Minister, this morning the American embassy promptly hoisted its flag at half mast.

No clue to the identity of the murderers had been discovered up to noon today.

News of the assassination reached the Reichstag at 11 o'clock, just when the commission on taxation was in session. Chancellor Brüning announced the assassination, with which pandemonium broke out among the various party groups.

Two Socialists jumped up and shouted to Dr. Heffrich: "You are the assassin."

They threatened to pounce upon him, and Dr. Heffrich hastily left the committee room.

In one of the Reichstag lounges a heated outbreak of recrimination occurred between Deputies belonging to the left and a party of representatives of the other extreme in the chamber.

When the news was communicated to the Reichstag itself at 11:25 o'clock it was received with deep emotion. In the midst of a turmoil the Reichstag adjourned.

Following the assassination of Rathenau, it was announced this afternoon that the Government would immediately convene a special session of extraordinary courts for the trial of nationalist plotters and would proclaim a state of emergency for Prussia. All regimental reunions or military demonstrations will be prohibited.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, who was appointed Foreign Minister last January, was styled "the wizard of the German Empire," because, by his high powers of organization and business efficiency, he devised a "note which kept 'the people eating' and 'the army shooting,' when

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

EARL HAIG RETURNS TO TRADE

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, June 24.—Field Marshal Earl Haig is soon to re-enter the liquor trade, with which he was formerly connected as a director of the firm of John Haig & Co. His family has been connected with the Haig company since 1877, his father having been one of the founders.

WOUNDED STRIKE BREAKERS SAY EMPLOYERS DECEIVED THEM

ALL SAID THEY WERE LED TO BELIEVE COAL MINING WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THEIR JOBS

Some Tell of Being Restrained by Guards When They Learned the True Conditions and Wanted to Leave.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

HERRIN, Ill., June 24.—Survivors of the strip mine killing, whose stories were obtained today, say that they and the men who were killed Thursday were not intentionally "scabs" or strike-breakers, but accepted employment under the representation that the work they were to do was not involved in the coal strike and that when they discovered differently they were intimidated from departing.

They say they were virtually prisoners after arriving at the Lester mine and learning the truth, being not only under the restraint of the guards, but in fear of violent treatment if they got beyond the protection of the camp.

Not All Guards Professionals. It seems that not even all of the guards were what is known as professional strikebreakers. Some who served as guards say they were impressed into that service after being employed for other work.

When the mob attacked them after making them prisoners and disarming them, those who had an opportunity pleaded that they did not know that the strip mine was a strike-breaking operation and a number asserted they were in the mob members chose to regard this as pretext and shot them down.

Wounded men at the hospital here and at Carbondale yesterday told Post-Dispatch staff correspondents they were engaged to work by an employment agency in Chicago that misrepresented the situation to them, and that after arriving at the strip mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Co., they were intimidated when any mention of quitting was made.

Two men, who were shot Wednesday morning when the truck in which they were being taken from a train to the mine was attacked, now in the Holden Hospital at Carbondale, when interviewed, said that they were hired in Chicago by the Bertrand Employment Co., working with the Hargrave Secret Service Agency, to lay track for a coal district. They had no idea of the existing conditions, both men said.

"Hired to Lay Track." One of the men, C. W. King, 27, of Chicago, said that eight laborers and one man from a Protective Association, whose duty it was to see that the laborers reached the mine, left Chicago Tuesday night, after being hired by the employment agency "to lay track 150 miles from King's."

King's story of the attack on the truck, which took place but a few miles out of Carbondale, was as follows: "When we left Chicago we had no idea that we were to be employed breaking a strike. We were told by the employment agency working with the Hargrave Secret Service Agency, that we were to lay track in a mining district, but not in a strip mine operating against the wishes of union miners."

"The first we suspected of misrepresentation was when we awakened Wednesday morning, looked out the window and saw a sign which read 'Centralia, Ill., 252 miles from Chicago.' We then suspected something, as we were told we were going but 150 miles."

Met at Carbondale. "We were met at Carbondale by a truck and Dodge touring car belonging to the Southern Illinois Coal Co. We started from Carbondale in the truck, which had curtains on each side, and the touring car, with two guards in it, followed."

"We were but a short distance from Carbondale—about three miles—when a volley of shots was fired on us from each side of the road. The first volley got Morgan, the truck driver. With bullets coming from all sides, we jumped from the truck and fled. As the men were shooting at us with shotguns, we were able to get some distance between volleys."

"I was shot, but managed to hide in some weeds while the man hunted continued. We were near the Crab Orchard Creek, and most of the injured men jumped into this creek. The miners ran after them, shouting, 'There they are in the creek,' and opened fire on them as they swam. Whether they hit any of them I do not know. Four of us were brought to the hospital."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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Mail, Olive 6000. Tele. Central 9000.

not seriously wounded. Thursday morning. He said that he was brought to the hospital by strike sympathizers.

Edward Rose, 515 West Madison avenue, Chicago, a dishwasher, who was shot several places in the back, said that he did not understand conditions when he was hired by the Bertrand Agency in Chicago. "I was scared to leave the place, although I was certain of what was in store for us," he said.

He described the fight in this manner: "When they started firing I saw what little chance we had to get away. So I fell, trying to sham if possible. They soon saw my game and fired on me with lead. That wasn't enough, so they came back, threatening to bump me off. I wouldn't treat a cur dog as we were treated."

Similar stories, he said, were told by others. John Jordan, who said he was assistant commissary clerk, but who was said by others to have been a guard, told a similar story about being employed by the Bertrand Agency, knowing the condition. He is in the Herrin hospital with his throat partly cut, a bullet wound in his left jaw and in his back, with but small chance for recovery.

Other men interviewed told similar stories. A. P. Findlay, 6304 South Halsted street, Chicago, assistant telegrapher at the mine, said: "The men didn't know they were coming here as strikebreakers. When we left Chicago we were told by the shipping agency that there was no trouble here, that only some railroad track was to be laid. After we realized the actual situation, many of us wanted to quit, but McDowell wouldn't let us. Had the miners ever had a chance to talk to us we would have dropped work in a body."

"But the armed guards kept us apart. Then when the shooting began we were fired at, and we were in a matter which way we moved. I climbed in a coal car during the night and just hoped and prayed."

Ray after First Volley. Findlay said he did not know how the shooting began. In the woods as the captured men were being brought to Herrin after their surrender. He ran after the first guard was fired, but was shot down before he could go far. He fell on his face, fainted and regained consciousness about half an hour later, when a man turned him over.

"The first thing I saw asked was 'If I wanted anything, I'd ask for a gun,' and some miner put two hats under my head, while another brought me a large graniteware jar of water. One held my head and the other let me drink as long as I wanted to."

"Then four miner sympathizers helped me to an ambulance and I was taken to the hospital. I thanked them. My treatment was all anyone could ask for. What I do resent is the misrepresentation used in getting us to come here."

Findlay said he was a miner sympathizer, but the wounded men were corroborated by S. Holman, a laborer, of 707 North Clark street, Chicago, a one-legged man, who was working at the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co. He declared he fell wounded through the right shoulder in the woods, lost consciousness, and was given water and taken to an ambulance when he came to.

That McDowell had no fear of being able to cope with any situation arising from the use of strikebreakers was brought out by a Herrin business man, who said he talked with McDowell and William J. Lester, president of the Southern Illinois Coal Co., at the mine, early in the week.

Tells of Conversation. When the question of possible trouble came up, McDowell said to Lester: "Well, I've broken strikes before and I'm going to break this one."

Lester's reply, according to the Herrin man, was: "That's your business, Mac. What you've got to do here is clearing me \$2,500 profit a day."

Hugh Willis of Herrin, State executive board member of the miners' union, placed the blame for the riots upon company officials for repudiating a signed agreement not to ship out coal for industrial purposes.

"When they did this, the miners were naturally angry," he said. "Actions of armed guards in stopping men and women on the public highway, searching them and subjecting them to insult also added greatly to the feeling against the company. This is 100 per cent union territory and the company officials should have known it not broken here, that's all."

Reports have been persistent that a machine gun was used at the mine, but no such gun has been discovered. One of the wounded nonunion men declared that the reports were founded on the use by one of the armed guards of a .45-caliber repeating rifle capable of firing 20 shots in rapid succession.

The military commission appointed by Gov. Small to investigate the killings reached Carbondale at 4 a. m., and after breakfast went to the strip mine and interviewed men from there to Marion. There were seven members of the commission, with Major-General Milton J. Foreman as ranking officer.

A number of men who are making inquiries throughout the county understood to be Government agents.

Guard Placed at Hospital. Mayor A. T. Pace of Herrin, who went to St. Louis to see Gov. Small before the trouble started, returned to Herrin yesterday and had a conference with State Attorney Dwyer, Sheriff Thaxton and Hugh Willis, member of the district executive board of the United Mine Workers. At its conclusion the Mayor said that everything was peaceable and the trouble appeared to be over, but

MINERS' UNION TO BE SUED FOR MORE THAN \$1,000,000

Action Will Be Filed Against International Organization and County for Loss of Lives and Property.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Estimates of the amount of property damage and determination of the cold figures to be fixed as the legal value of human lives lost in the mine riots and massacres of "Bloody" Williamson County were under way today in preparation for the damage suits which the Southern Illinois Coal Co. announced will be filed against the International Union of the United Mine Workers and the county which is red with the blood of riot victims.

The suits will aggregate more than \$1,000,000, according to Follett W. Bull, counsel for William J. Lester, president of the company.

Suits will be filed not only for the company but in behalf of the families of its employees slain by the massacres of miners and their sympathizers. Cases in the Federal Court probably will be started at Indianapolis, where headquarters of the United Mine Workers are located, and additional suits at Marion, Ill., county seat of Williamson County.

But said.

County Seat John L. Lewis, International president of the organization, whose message characterized the Southern Illinois Coal Co.'s imported workers as "common strikebreakers," is said to have inflamed the strikers to riot and murder.

First steps in the contemplated suits will be based on reports brought back from the scene of the massacre by Arthur S. Lytton, law partner of Bull. According to Bull, copies of the telegram, which had been posted throughout Herrin.

The suit against the United Mine Workers, Bull pointed out, will be the first suit under the Federal anti-trust act. The United States Supreme Court holding labor organizations liable for damages.

County Held to Be Liable. Attorney Lester declared Williamson County liable under the statutes for the full amount of damages suffered by the company, damages which he said were yet unestimated because every effort to reach the mine had failed.

Unable to make any investigation of the company's property, Lytton planned to leave the scene of the massacre last night for Chicago, according to word from Lytton at Herrin. He will bring what first hand reports are available direct to William J. Lester of Cleveland, O., president of the company, who is in Chicago with his grief-stricken wife and Mrs. C. K. McDowell, wife of the mine's murdered superintendent.

Mrs. Lester is a sister of John E. Lester, chief owner of the strip mine where strikebreakers were massacred, was "legally and morally" responsible for the outbreak, was made today by Charles Richard Edgington, State investigator of the East St. Louis race riots in 1917, captain in the Government intelligence service overseas in the war, and now State fire official. He has just completed an independent unofficial inquiry into the massacre here and his report was placed before Maj.-Gen. Milton Foreman, head of the Military Investigating Board, sent by Gov. Small.

"There is no doubt in anyone's mind that Lester is morally responsible for the massacre because of his act in sending gunmen down here to disrupt the peace of the community and threaten private citizens. My investigation convinces me he also is legally responsible and if indictments are returned by any grand jury his name should head the list."

"I am not at all inclined to condone the massacre or the terrible atrocities committed. But, Lester is responsible for them, for his actions incited the trouble. He refused to withdraw his gunmen, although urged to do so by State and county officials."

Edgington's attitude was along the line which Chicago officials took in connection with the labor war here recently—that persons whose acts incite violence are as responsible for the violence as the men who actually commit it.

William Troutman and A. G. Rodenburg, assistants to the Attorney-General, today completed an investigation of the mine riots which they made under orders from Attorney-General Rodenburg. Their report will be made directly to him and they refused to discuss the nature of it.

Body of Strikebreaker's Superintendent Removed to East St. Louis.

By the Associated Press.

MARION, Ill., June 24.—The body of C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the strike breakers at the Lester mine and one of the victims, was secretly removed from here today, being sent to East St. Louis, Ill., on the Illinois Central. The body was ordered removed by Coroner McGowan.

GEORGE STEEL, 56 YEARS OLD, a dishwasher, was taken to the city hospital here today. He had been found in an alley at the rear of the mine where he was working. He told friends he was "tired of living."

POLITICAL PHASE IN QUESTION OF SENDING TROOPS TO HERRIN

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

HERRIN, Ill., June 24.—There is a political phase to the interchange of telegrams and messages between Williamson County officials and State officials concerning the advisability of sending militia here.

All officials are loath to order militia into any region where there is strike trouble, for fear of adverse political effect upon them through the labor vote. The opinion, which is general, is that the union miners now have the upper hand here and it is inconceivable that anybody, in the face of what has occurred this week, would send militia into any region where there is strike trouble, for fear of adverse political effect upon them through the labor vote.

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Col. Hunter Reviews Killings

—Statement of Union Official.

By the Associated Press.

HERRIN, Ill., June 24.—Attempts to sift through the maze of rumors, reports, contradictions and facts of the mine fighting to obtain an uncolored account of the events leading up to it, today brought two reviews of the affair, one from a union official and another from a State military officer.

Hugh Willis, district board member of the miners' union, in the first statement from union officials, concerning the massacre, told news reporters the blame lay squarely on the coal operators who imported strikebreakers.

Col. Samuel Hunter of the State Adjutant-General's office declared that on half a dozen occasions he asked Sheriff Thaxton and other local county officials if they wanted troops sent here, but was told each time—even after the fighting started—that the local authorities could handle the matter, and that he urged the mine officials to close the mine to avert disaster, but the request was refused.

Guards Termed "Gunmen." Both reports termed the armed guards at the mine "gunmen."

Willis' version follows in part: "The Southern Illinois Coal Co. has been running this mine about a year. When work was suspended on April 1 it was agreed by the mine union board members and the operators that stripping of dirt should be allowed, but that no coal was to be loaded for industrial purposes."

"On June 15 I was informed that Lester had discharged all strippers from the mine—dirt all strippers that is—and had imported workers, including armed guards from Chicago, to work the mine. I visited the mine and was met by men with guns. They said Lester was not there when I asked for him and told me that the sooner I left the better satisfied they'd be. Naturally I left."

Later other officials of the miners called at the mine in the hopes of reaching an amicable adjustment, but were told to leave. On June 21 the mine actually began production of coal, with non-union strike breakers. A group of miners went to the mine for a conference and to urge the strike breakers to leave, but the miners were greeted with machine gun fire. Two miners were killed."

All the miners in this community resented this, and the feeling was so intense that they arose en masse, marched on the mine and demanded that operations cease immediately. The strike breakers were ordered away. During the night and the next morning miners, incensed over the two dead comrades, rushed the mine, captured it, and the men and marched them down the road with the result that 20 to 25 were killed."

People Stopped on Road. "Previous to the disorder, the armed guards at this mine acted in a high-handed manner. They stopped people on the public highway and searched them. They refused to let anyone come near the place. They insulted women and threatened the farmers of the community because incensed. No man here was willing to stand for such action by these strike breakers."

Willis insisted John L. Lewis' telegram that the "common strike breakers" did not incite the trouble. James Richie, another union official, said that the attack on the mine was made mostly by citizens of the community, who were not miners and who were incensed over the actions of the guards.

Col. Hunter's statement to the reporters said, in part: "On June 17 we noticed newspaper stories that trouble was expected here. We called State Attorney D. L. Duty here and he said the situation did not look favorable."

"When I got to Marion, Sheriff Thaxton told me the mine was under armed guards and that there would be trouble unless the operators were persuaded to close it. He said he did not want troops and that he was sure his office could take care of any emergency."

Halted by Armed Guards. "I drove to the mine later and was halted by four guards, two armed."

SAYS SHERIFF DIDN'T WANT TROOPS CALLED

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CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY PIMPLES

On Forehead and Scalp. Hair Fell Out. Lost Rest.

"My trouble began with a breaking out of small pimples on my forehead and scalp. The pimples festered and itched and burned causing me to scratch and irritate the affected parts. My hair fell out and my face was disfigured for the time being. I lost my rest on account of the irritation."

"The trouble lasted for years. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped me so I bought more and now I am healed. (Signed) Miss Ethel Adkins, Oriskany, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1921."

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Adkin's promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Sample Soap Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 10, P. O. Box 10, Lowell, Mass."

Where: "Cuticura Soap and Ointment, 100 N. Main St., Lowell, Mass."

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MINERS CONTROL WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Many County and City Officials Former Coal Diggers—Sheriff Was Miner.

By the Associated Press.

HERRIN, Ill., June 24.—In politics, Williamson County, scene of the Lester mine massacre, is a solid front—solidly Republican, solidly Len Small, solidly miners in office.

The county is 90 per cent miners. A large percentage of them are foreign born. West Frankfort, Johnston City, Herrin, Carversville—all of these towns are made up largely of foreigners, most of whom are miners. Marion, the county seat, is the one possible exception. Its population has a smaller percentage of foreigners than the other towns, but an equal percentage of miners.

Politics in the county is controlled by the mine vote and a county official who is not with the miners has little chance of election. Sheriff Melvin Thaxton is a former coal digger and is highly thought of by the miners. "Mel," they call him in affectionate tones, and he knows nearly every miner in the county. Thaxton now is a candidate for County Treasurer and the miners say he will be elected.

Popular Official. The Sheriff is a familiar figure throughout the county—an extremely popular official among the miners. All his deputies are miners.

State's Attorney Duty is not a miner, but comes from a mining family. He is about 35 years old. Duty also is highly thought of by the mining population. Duty was elected by popular vote 90 per cent miners and none of them express regret over the vote.

Mayor Pace of Herrin also is a former miner. In fact, about 95 per cent of the county officials and the authorities in every town are miners, former miners or from a mining family.

From the State standpoint, there is an unusual situation. Originally strongly anti-Thompson-Small-Landin, this county was scarred by the Governor by an imposing majority at his election. The people of the county refer to the Governor as "Len" and seem to approve of much in his administration. They talk frequently of his promises of good roads.

Run "Bloody Williamson." But, during the past week, officials of the county have favored the Governor, for the same time did not reply to his many telegrams for information of the county police. The county is for Small, but the officials in his administration. They talk frequently of his promises of good roads.

The Sheriff said he had spent the night with miners and union officials touring the county and that there was no danger and no trouble was expected.

Counsel for Operator Asks That Troops Be Sent to Williamson County.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Counsel for the Southern Illinois Coal Co., whose strip mine was burned Thursday and the nonunion workers slain by striking miners and sympathizers, today sent a telegram to Adjutant-General Carlos E. Black at Springfield, requesting that troops be sent to Williamson County.

The attorney charged that the Sheriff of the county said he refused to do his duty and that there was danger of further outbreaks.

Half of 30 Mine Guards Alive and Accounted For.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Approximately half of the 30 men sent to Herrin, Ill., to guard the property of the Southern Illinois Coal Co., are alive and have been accounted for, the Edward J. Hargrave Secret Service Agency, which furnished the men, announced last night.

SAFE 7% INCOME

Our artist assures us this is the way a bird sees Union Electric's main office building and its neighbors the Star and Hotel Jefferson on 12th st. plaza, with a bit of the roof of the Post-Dispatch building in the foreground. Not being a bird, we can't deny it—but the buildings all look much taller from the street level.

Our Securities Department, where we are selling Union Electric 7% preferred shares to home investors, is on the second floor of the big white building in the picture. If it is not convenient for you to come there, ring Main 3220 and let us send a salesman for your order.

Shares cost \$100 each for cash, \$101 on ten monthly payments. Every dollar invested, on either plan, earns 7%, paid by check every three months.

Union Electric Light & Power Co. 12th and LOCUST STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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FEBRUARY 14 IS DATE CHOSEN FOR BOND ELECTION

Decision Reached Over Op-
position of Comptroller,
Who Favored Submitting
Issue at Aldermanic Elec-
tion.

LAWYER EMPLOYED TO DRAFT ORDINANCE

Night Hearings on Proposals
Will Be Conducted in F I
by Board of Aldermen to
Permit All Interested to Be
Heard.

The Board of Estimate and Ap-
propriation yesterday selected Feb. 14
as the date for a special election to
the proposed \$77,300,000 bond issue
for civic needs. The date will be in-
cluded in the bond issue ordinance to
be submitted by the Estimate
Board to the Board of Aldermen.

This date was approved by Mayor
Kiel and President Aloe of the Board
of Aldermen. Comptroller Nolte, the
third member of the Board of Esti-
mate opposed it, stating the city
could save \$75,000 by submitting the
bond issue at the aldermanic election
next April. Both the Mayor and Aloe
took the position that the bonds
should be submitted in a special elec-
tion where voters would not be con-
fronted with political issues. Any
other action, Aloe declared, would
endanger the chances of the bond
proposal.

Employment of Ben H. Charles of
the law firm of Charles & Ruther-
ford, to draft the bond ordinance, was
approved by the board, which had
determined to place the ordi-
nance in the hands of any expert on
bond matters.

Charles is to receive a retainer fee
of \$10,000 and an additional fee, not
to exceed \$15,000, of one-twentieth
of one per cent of the total bonds
approved in the election. The retainer
fee is to be paid in two in-
stallments, the first \$5,000 by Dec. 1
and the balance at the time of the
election, not later than March 1.

The usual demand of bond buyers
that ordinances governing bond issues
be approved by lawyers who are
experts caused the board to
employ a special attorney instead of
placing the ordinance in the hands
of the city legal department.

The Board of Aldermen has been
meeting in session after the usual
time for starting its summer vaca-
tion until a date was designated for
the special bond election. The board
yesterday decided to adjourn Tues-
day until Sept. 15, following the an-
nouncement of the Feb. 14 date
chosen by the Board of Estimate.

A former proposal to include the
bond issue on the ballot for the gen-
eral election Nov. 7 would have re-
quired the Board of Aldermen to
remain in session during part of
the summer to conduct hearings and
pass the ordinance.

Drafting the ordinance will re-
quire several weeks, according to
members of the Board of Estimate.
It will be completed in time to be
before the Board of Aldermen
when it convenes Sept. 15. One
month is estimated as the minimum
time for action on the ordinance, as
many public hearings will be held by
committees and by the board as a
whole. Night hearings will be held.
President Aloe said today, to give all
citizens an opportunity to appear be-
fore the board and committees on
any of the bond proposals.

To comply with the law on a spe-
cial election a certified copy of the
ordinance, following its passage,
must be furnished the Board of Elec-
tion Commissioners at least 90 days
before the date of the special elec-
tion, to allow time for special regis-
tration and other preparations. To
conform to this the Board of Alder-
men will have until the middle of
November to pass the ordinance, as
handled as an emergency measure
effective immediately after passage
by the board and signing by the
Mayor.

"FALSE TESTIMONY BY ME DESIRED BY MRS. OBENCHAIN"

Continued From Page One.
to find you, my Paul. You will never
desert me, will you?"
Other Alleged Passages. "You seem
to have given me the breath of life
and a slow, returning desire to live."
"I am lonely for you, dear Paul."
Oh, hold me to your heart and let
me rest."
"I know you are destroying my
letters, for you know only too well
what might happen."
"I asked to reach out and touch
you to make sure you are my own.
Maybe fate will reach out and seal
our love."
"Play I was dream girl and you a
dream boy wandering into the land
of dreams." "Press me to
your heart and kiss my tears away."
Mrs. Obenchain at her first trial
testified Kennedy urged her to marry
him, but she refused. The prosecu-
tion alleged that it was Kennedy
who refused to wed and that for this
reason Mrs. Obenchain induced
Buch to shoot him.
Roman's direct examination had
not been completed when court ad-
journed last night until Monday
morning.

RAIL MAGNATE WHO DIED OF PNEUMONIA



WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JOHN D.S. BROTHER,
DIES AT AGE OF 81

Continued From Page One.

John, in Cleveland, O., to which the
family removed while the brothers
were boys, William began his mer-
cantile career in the produce com-
mission business, as did his brother,
and joined the latter soon after he
became interested in oil about 1862.
The establishment, soon afterward,
of a branch office in New York, led
to the removal of William Rockefel-
ler to that city to take charge of it.
From that time until his retirement
in 1911 he was the active head
of the New York company.

Contrasted to John D.

In almost every respect except his
success as an oil magnate, William
Rockefeller differed from his
brother. He was a club man; his
brother belonged to none. He was
interested but slightly in philan-
thropic work of any kind or religious
activity. Alongside the blocks of
millions his brother gave away Wil-
liam Rockefeller's largest known gift
was \$100,000 to Wellesley College.
He was an enthusiastic motorist, and
saw nothing in golf, of which his
brother was such a devotee. He did
not enjoy the latter's rugged health.
Although there was no knowl-
edge of estrangement and they both
had summer residences at Tarrytown,
N. Y., the brothers seldom were seen
together.

William Rockefeller departed further
abed from the oil industry than
did his brother. He was a large fac-
tor in the railway world, having suc-
ceeded Cornelius Vanderbilt as di-
rector of the New York Central Rail-
road and having been officer or di-
rector of a score of other important
transportation lines, and as many
more miscellaneous enterprises, in-
cluding large interests in copper, in-
surance and public utilities.

On May 25, 1864, he was married
to Almira, Geraldine Goodell of Fair-
field, Conn. He had two sons and
two daughters, William G. Percy A.
Ethel G., wife of Marcellus H. Dodge
and Emma, wife of Dr. David H. Mc-
Alpin Jr.

HARDING NAMES GEN. LORD TO SUCCEED DAWES, BUDGET HEAD

Chief of Finance of the War De-
partment's Succession Was Forecast
by Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Selec-
tion of Brigadier-General H. M.
Lord, Chief of Finance of the War
Department, to succeed Charles G.
Dawes as director of the budget
bureau yesterday at the
White House. Dawes will retire
July 1.

The retirement of Dawes as bud-
get director to enter the banking
business at Chicago, and the selec-
tion of Gen. Lord as his successor,
was forecast in a dispatch Tuesday
to the Post-Dispatch.

Gen. Lord for some time has been
regarded as the probable successor
of Director-General Dawes, who will
retire June 30, in accordance with
his understanding with President
Harding that he would guide the
budget bureau only through the
first years of its life.
The House in letting it be known
that Gen. Lord would become the
new budget director said that ex-
penditures of the Government for
the fiscal year, 1922, would be \$1-
750,000,000 less than for the fiscal
year 1921. This amount, it was as-
serted indicates a saving of \$100-
000,000 more than previously has
been estimated.
President Harding it was said, is
disposed to regard the general re-
sult as largely contributory to the
work of Director Dawes.

DEAD IN CHINESE MUTINY REPORTED TO TOTAL 4000

Damage Heavy to Four
Cities, but It Is Not Known
That Any Foreigners Have
Been Molested.

MUCH MISSION PROPERTY DESTROYED

No Word Received From 600
Chinese Christians Re-
ported Held in Catholic
Lazarist Mission at Taiho.

By the Associated Press.
PEKING, June 24.—Reports from
the best available sources place the
death toll in Kiangsi Province at
more than 4000 and indicate severe
damage to four cities, but do not in-
dicate that any foreigners have been
molested. No word has been re-
ceived from 600 Chinese Christian
converts reported imprisoned in the
compounds of the Catholic Lazarist
Mission at Taiho since they were be-
sieged Thursday by mutineers.

Taiho is 20 miles south of Kian-
si in Kiangsi Province.
Latest reports are that foreigners,
except doctors attending wounded
in the hospitals, have left Nanchang,
although that city is quiet. Nanchang
is under the care of a civil Governor,
who is provided with \$14,000 a
month by private interests for use in
maintaining order.

South of Nanchang communica-
tions virtually are at a standstill and
it may be several days before com-
plete details become known. It is
certain, the greater portions in
Kiangsi, Taiho, Wanan, and Lun-
chuan have been destroyed. Many
have been slain, the greater portion
of the known dead having been
found there.

Gen. Tsai Chen Hsun, commander
of the Northern Chinese forces in
Kiangsi, part of whom mutined, is
declared to be increasing his hold
over the rebellious men and to have
stopped their retreat and the looting
along the Kan River.

Much Property Belonging to Christian Missions Destroyed.

By the Associated Press.
SHANGHAI, June 24.—Messages
from the interior of Kiangsi say
conditions there are greatly im-
proved. The mutinous troops are
being brought under control and re-
organized.

The city of Nanchang is calmer,
apparently residents there do not
anticipate a spread of the disorders.
The foreign residents have declined
to depart aboard the British gun-
boat Cockchafer and the American
gunboat Monocacy.

Communications south of Nan-
chang virtually are suspended.
Although the Kiangsi outbreak is
undoubtedly the most terrible in
years it is believed many reports
emanating from the terror zone are
grossly exaggerated.
It is still not definitely known
where the army of Sun Yat
Sen has turned back toward Canton
in response to his call for resistance.
It is reported here that Sun's re-
verses have awakened much popular
sympathy in the South.

Much foreign property, principally
belonging to Christian missions,
has been destroyed, great anxiety
is felt regarding the fate of the
Catholic Lazarist mission, under Pa-
ther de Jeniffes at Taiho, which
Thursday was reported under siege
by the mutineers with 600 Christian
convert refugees within its com-
pound. There has been no further
news from the mission.

YOUTH REPORTED KILLED BY TRAIN RETURNS HOME

Fred Brockschmidt, 20 years old,
of 675 Tuxedo boulevard, Webster
Groves, who was reported as being
one of the four men who were run
over and killed last Monday night on
the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, a few
miles south of Wichita, Kan., un-
expectedly arrived at his home
Wednesday evening, well and well,
and was surprised to learn that he
had been reported killed.

Brockschmidt left home Monday
morning for the Kansas wheat
fields. Tuesday, when the report of
four men killed by the train, two of
whom were not identified, reached
St. Louis, Brockschmidt's mother
telephoned Wichita for a description
of the unidentified men, and it was
in this way that the Wichita police-
man reported Brockschmidt's name.

Brockschmidt went no farther than
Kansas City, Kan., and after work-
ing one day started for home. He
stopped at Jefferson City, Mo., Wed-
nesday to visit friends of the family
and when he reached home Wednes-
day night found his mother and two
sisters in tears with a number of
friends, who were taking occasion to
congratulate him to console them.
Two St. Louis youths who had
gone to the harvest fields, Stanley
Carr, 41624 Elaine avenue, and
Charles Jackson, were killed in the
accident.
Regiment Rehearsing for Camp.
The 128th Infantry (First Aus-
souri Regiment) will spend this af-
ternoon and tomorrow on rifle
range at St. Charles in preparation
for the annual two weeks' encamp-
ment to be held at Nevada, Mo.,
starting July 16. Men who have
qualified in rifle shooting will be
given opportunity to use the Stokes
trench mortar and the 37-millimeter
field gun on the range. Most of the
men have been practicing with small
arms for several weeks.

Harding Officially Silent at Reed's Jibes About Golf, but Among Friends a Little Sore

Imputation That President Is Not Paying
Strict Attention to Business Gets
Under His Skin.

By CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, June 24.—Offi-
cially and publicly, President Hard-
ing is silent in the face of Senator
Reed's jibes about his golf-playing
and his week-end trips on the May-
flower, but he hasn't troubled to
conceal his irritation from some of
his intimates. The President, it is
said, is "sore." There is nothing
much so galling to his skin as an
imputation that he is not paying
strict attention to business.
The President's friends say that
he is, in fact, as ever, working an
executive as ever occupied the office,
or at least keeps as long hours as
any. Frequent though his trips out
of town have been, they have all
been brief. The President has
taken no vacation of any conse-
quence, either this summer or last.
He has just announced that he will
be compelled to forego his projected
trip to Alaska this summer. When
the President takes a trip on the
Mayflower, he does no more than
any business man who gets away
from the heat of the city over any
in week-end. Under his usual sched-
ule he departs Saturday afternoon
and is back at his desk Monday
morning.

Practice of Other Presidents.
Other presidents of recent times
have gone away for whole summers
without exciting adverse comment.
Cleveland had a summer home in a
section of the District of Columbia
now known as Cleveland Park. Roosevelt
went to Oyster Bay to es-

cape the notorious humidity of the
capital city. Taft had a summer
home at Beverly, Mass., and Wilson
put Seagirt, N. C., not on the map as
the "summer capital."

The President plays golf not only
because he likes it, but because his
physician told him to play in order
to keep in trim for the exacting
duties of his office. Golf was "pre-
scribed" for him just as it was for
Dr. Grayson for Wilson. From the
physician's point of view, Harding
doesn't play often enough. He
rarely goes in more than one or two
games a week, and sometimes a week
goes by without any visit to the
links. He probably would play
offender were he not for his sen-
sitivity to such criticism as that by
Senator Reed.

"Not Neglecting His Job."
To the writer, who holds no brief
for President Harding, it appears
that Senator Reed's strictures
against the President's golf and his
week-end escapes from the White
House give a totally wrong impres-
sion. Whatever else may be said
against the President, he is certainly
not neglecting his job—as arduous
and as nerve-racking a job as any in
the world. That he would be derelict
in his duty to the country if he al-
lowed himself to become physically
run down seems to be fairly ob-
vious proposition.

Senator Reed has been a resident
of the capital long enough to know
the rigors of its summer climate. He
oughtn't to begrudge the President
a few days out of the city from
which he has now been absent in
Missouri for some weeks.

RATHENAU, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, SLAIN BY ASSASSIN

Continued From Page One.

The blockade had shut off the im-
portation of raw materials during
the war. After the war, as Minister
of Reconstruction, his meetings with
the French Minister, Louis Lou-
cheur, brought about with business-
like directness, adjustments and
accommodations.

Man of Great Force.
He was of Jewish birth and was
described as a man of great force
and energy, business acumen, vision
and initiative. He was the founder
of the Allgemeine Elektrizitats Ge-
sellschaft (German General Electric
Co. of Berlin), commonly known as
the A. E. G.

After studying at the Universities
of Berlin and Strasbourg, Dr. Rathenau
began his profession of engineer-
ing with establishments in Switzer-
land and Savoy. Then he went to
the A. E. G. and rose rapidly to
the head of the organization. Later
he retired after falling in an at-
tempt to oppose a combination with
the Siemens-Schuckert Co.

Freed from business obligations,
he accompanied Dr. Dernburg, then
Secretary of State for the colonies,
on a tour of the German colonies
in Africa. He later represented Ger-
man concessionaires in mine exploi-
tation in Morocco. Banking next
engaged his energies and he became
one of the leading German finan-
cial houses. He became
chairman of the administrative
council of the A. E. G., and soon
made a name for himself through-
out the empire as a commercial
magnate.

At the outbreak of the World
War, while immersed in the devel-
opment of big business, he was
magnanimous scale, he was offered the
office of Minister of Raw Materials.
His work in that capacity obtained
results. Upon the success of his
work depended not only the econ-
omic life of the interior of Ger-
many, but also the maintenance of
the far-flung German armies.

His organization almost nullified
the allies' blockade.
It was not until after the war
that the actual food privations af-
flicted the people. The exactions
and complexities of bureaucratic life
never appealed to him and he was
glad to plunge into the activities of
the A. E. G. after peace had been
declared. He dropped his chosen
work without murmure, however,
when he was offered the portfolio
of Minister of Reconstruction.

He held this post for several
months, but when the Cabinet was
reformed in October, 1921, his por-
tfolio was eliminated. Although not
a member of the Cabinet, he repre-
sented the German Government sub-
sequently in various economic con-
ferences with the allies. He was ap-
pointed Foreign Minister on Jan. 31,
taking the post that Chancellor
Wirth had been temporarily filling
following the retirement of Dr. Wal-
ter Simons' blockade.

Since the close of the Genoa con-
ference Dr. Rathenau has been
largely engaged in considering Ger-
man reparations questions, mean-
while taking frequent occasion to
defend before German official bodies
and public meetings his course in
signing the Rapallo pact.

Dr. Rathenau was born September
23, 1867. His dozen witnesses for Hahn
declared that he was at a moving pic-
ture show when the robbery oc-
curred.

WESTCOTT
The Car with a Longer Life
California top model cars now on display, \$1795
Veille Auto Co. of St. Louis - - - 2938-50 Olive Street

CONVICTED OF VIOLATING MANN ACT WITH CHILD

Federal Judge Imposes Maxi-
mum Penalty on Albert Cal-
edrone, 34.

After a jury had found him guilty
in less than 5 minutes of transport-
ing a 12-year-old girl to St. Louis for
immoral purposes, Federal Judge
Farrar today imposed the maximum
penalty under the Mann act—a sen-
tence of five years in the peniten-
tiary and a fine of \$5000—upon Al-
bert Caledrone, 34 years old, a miner
of Livingston, Ill. The girl told
the witness stand a revolting
story of indignities to which she had
been submitted.

The Judge berated Caledrone and,
as he left the bench, remarked to
court attaches and newspaper re-
porters, "This is one instance of the
result of the girl's transportation
everything away from State courts.
This man should have been prose-
cuted in State courts, where the
penalty might have been death by
hanging."

Found Together in Hotel Room.
Caledrone was arrested in the
Antlers Hotel, Eighteenth and Olive
streets, on April 6 by police who
were attracted by the very evident
youth of the girl with whom he en-
tered, Marie Schuette of Livingston,
and who followed them into the
hotel, where they found the two to-
gether in a room.

The Judge was prevented from
imposing a sentence of 10 years and
a fine of \$10,000 by what he termed
an "unfortunate" provision of the
Mann act, which specified that in
order to obtain conviction under the
section charging transportation of
a female under age, it must be
shown that the girl was transported
on a common carrier. Caledrone
brought the girl to the city on his
motorcycle on the pretext that he
was going to buy her a hat and cape.
"The jury has seen fit to find
you guilty," the Judge said to Cal-
edrone. "I am frank to say to you
that I don't see how it could have
done anything else. Unfortunately,
because of the provision of the Mann
act I am unable to mete out to you
the punishment I think you really
deserve."

"Children, young girls, infants,
might say, must be protected. The
testimony shows a horrible condition
in this case, but doesn't palliate your
offense in any degree. I fine you
\$5000 and sentence you to serve five
years in the penitentiary at Leaven-
worth. That is the best I can do."

Child Accused Her Mother.
When asked, while testifying, why
she had submitted to the indignities
at the hands of Caledrone, the girl
pointed to a woman in the courtroom
and cried in a shrill, childish voice:
"That woman, my mother, made
me." She said that she was afraid
of Caledrone and her mother. She
has been in the care of an aunt since
Caledrone's arrest.

The mother, Mrs. Josephine
Schuette, on the stand denied an ad-
mission attributed to her by a De-
partment of Justice operative that

she permitted Caledrone to occupy
the same bed with herself and her
12-year-old daughter.

She admitted that since Caledrone
has been in custody in the St. Louis
City Jail she has made numerous
trips to the jail to bring him food
and fruit. She was testifying in
Caledrone's behalf, as did another
daughter, 20 years old, who said she
was engaged to be married to Cal-
edrone's brother.

Attorneys in the courtroom ex-
pressed the opinion that Caledrone's
conviction in Federal court did not
bar prosecution on a graver charge
in State courts.

FALLS FROM BUILDINGS FATAL TO 2 WORKMEN

400-Pound Tinner Drops 30
Feet; 75-Year-Old Painter
Falls 20 Feet.

Hiram Snow, 75 years old, of
44 North Market street, a house
painter, died at a hospital at
7:20 a. m. today of injuries suffered
at 3:45 p. m. yesterday, when he fell
20 feet from a house he was painting
at Longfellow and Broadway.

He suffered a compound fracture of
the right leg and internal injuries.
The death of another workman
from a fall resulted at 3:45 p. m.
yesterday at the city hospital, at
Jacob Lay, 49 years old, of 1724 N.
Grand boulevard, expired from a
compound fracture of the skull, fracture
of the left arm and internal injuries.

Lay was a tinner and was at work
on the guttering of a house at 2619
North Twentieth street June 13,
when he slipped and fell 30 feet to a
concrete walk. A coroner's jury to-
day returned a verdict of accident.

He was more than six feet tall
and weighed more than 400 pounds.
About six months ago he was a pa-
tient at the city hospital for the
treatment of organic heart trouble,
and his size was so great that it ne-
cessitated the making of an over-
sized pair of hospital pajamas for
him. After a week's treatment he
left the hospital, apparently much
improved. He was the largest pa-
tient there that the hospital had
any record of.

GILBERT HAHN ACQUITTED OF STORE ROBBERY CHARGE

Several Witnesses Testify Youth Was
at Picture Show When Kroger
Manager Was Held Up.

Gilbert Hahn, 20 years old, of 1821
Cora avenue, was acquitted of a
charge of holding up Ralph Farrar
of 1236 North King's highway, man-
ager of a Kroger grocery at 5500
Tells avenue, in the store on Jan.
12, by a jury in Circuit Judge Kil-
laren's court last night.

Two men, armed with revolvers,
had held up Farrar, taking \$25 from
his pocket and \$12 from the cash
register. Hahn and others were ar-
rested in a poolroom raid the next
day. Farrar testified in the trial
that Hahn was one of the robbers.
His dozen witnesses for Hahn de-
clared that he was at a moving pic-
ture show when the robbery oc-
curred.

LIFE SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR KILLING OF SALOON OWNER

Theodore Sadowski, 22, Granted
Right to Pardon Appeal to Su-
preme Court as Poor Person.

Theodore Sadowski, 22, of 1707
North Twelfth street, was formally
sentenced by Circuit Judge Hogan
yesterday for life to the penitentiary
for the killing of John Arent, pro-
prietor of a saloon at 1256 North
Main street, on Dec. 24, 1920.

Sadowski was found guilty of mur-
der in the first degree at his third
trial on Jan. 25. Two previous
juries had failed to reach a verdict.
Following Sadowski's conviction,
Frank Novicky, 25, a jail prisoner
on a robbery charge, made an affi-
davit that he, and not Sadowski, had
killed Arent. An investigation by
the Circuit Attorney's office showed
that Novicky had but a meager
knowledge of the crime and his story
was discredited.

Arent was killed behind his bar
by one of two men in an attempted
hold-up. Sadowski and another man
were later captured, and Sadowski
identified as one of the men seen
running from the saloon after the
shooting. The other man was acquit-
ted by a jury. Following his sen-
tence yesterday Sadowski was granted
the right to pursue an appeal to
the Supreme Court as a poor person.
He asked permission to be sent im-
mediately to the penitentiary pend-
ing his appeal.

CONVICTED UNDER DYER ACT

H. Burton Mathews of 3557A Vista
avenue was convicted by a jury in
Federal Judge Farrar court yester-
day of violating the Dyer act in
causing the transportation of a
stolen automobile from Casey, Ill.,
to St. Louis, Nov. 27 last. He was
sentenced today to two years in
prison.

On their pleas of guilty three oth-
ers connected with the theft and sale
of the machine are now serving sen-
tences. Alva Tolle was sent to
Leavenworth penitentiary for a year
and a day and Sylvester Jackson
and Herman Ramsey each were sen-
tenced to four months in jail at St.
Charles.

Four Irish Army Men Killed.

By the Associated Press.
BELFAST, June 24.—Four Irish
Republican army men were killed
and several wounded last night at
Cushendall, in Southeastern County
Antrim, when they ambushed a party
of military and special Ulster con-
stabularies. The crown forces suffered
no casualties.

They permitted Cal

It Was Nobody but Hack Miller That Saved Virgil From a Homer in the Eighth, Yesterday

Duncan's Record-Breaking Round One Stroke Short of Gaining a Tie With Hagen

Considered Out of the Running, British Professional Turns In a 69 Card for Final 18 Holes—American Home-Bred Golfer Wins British Open for First Time.

By Walter Hagen,
Open Golf Champion of Great Britain and U. S. National Professional Champion.

SANDWICH, England, June 24.—With due modesty let me record that I, Walter Hagen, born and bred in the United States, satisfied the ambition of a lifetime and won the open golf championship of Great Britain over the links yesterday with a score of 300.

Even in my pride, however, this is as nothing compared to the fact that the United States is at the peak of the golfing world, that three of us, Jim Barnes, our own champion, Jock Hutchison, who won the British title a year ago, and was defending it, and myself earned three of the first four places, strokes apart, and led one of the biggest, strongest and most representative fields of golfers which ever drove off for this classic of the links.

Jim Barnes and George Duncan tied for second place with 301 strokes each, while Jock Hutchison was fourth with 302. This alone shows the keenness of the strife and the tightness of the finish.

In winning the title I accomplished something that I have craved for years. Two open championships at home were welcomed and appreciated. I was mighty proud of winning the French open championship two years ago, and against uncertain conditions is cherished more than all else.

I wanted to win for myself, of course, but just as much for the fact that an American home-bred could turn the trick. I felt more than reasonably sure of myself this year, and when one has confidence one plays better—at least that has been my experience.

Hutchison Leads in Third Round
It was one of the greatest battles ever waged in this torrid old championship, "Long Jim" Barnes, George Duncan and Jock Hutchison were neck and neck, step by step of the way. In fact, Hutchison led the field at the end of the third round with an aggregate score of 226 for 54 holes, as two mixes at the seventeenth and eighteenth holes cost me, for a time, my place in front.

Each man in turn, including J. H. Taylor, the 52-year-old English star, had a chance, which made victory all the sweeter.

Heretofore I have always come from behind in winning, but this time I set the pace most of the way, and I want to say it is a different feeling to have a pack of hungry men press at your heels ready and anxious to take advantage of every slip.

The wind was blustery this morning and a heavy shower fell shortly after noon, so that the conditions were not altogether in our favor, but rather against us. Under the circumstances, the winning score of 300 compares favorably with the 296 at B. Andrews a year ago, when Roger Weir, an amateur, and Jock Hutchison tied for the title, which Jock won on the playoff by 150 to 119.

The big story of the day, however, was not so much how I won the title, but how near I came to losing it, and furthermore, the remarkable performance of George Duncan in the fourth round this afternoon. He turned in a miraculous score of 69, a record for the course, fighting his way to second place with Jim Barnes.

Duncan Falls at Eighteenth.
It was a tense moment when George, playing like a master and starting one of the greatest finishes in a golf tournament, came to the last tee with a four left to tie my score. He was already around in record figures. Sixty-four strokes for 17 holes had been heard of before on this course, and especially under such conditions. There was a tremendous crowd following in Duncan's wake as he breathed excitement, hoping that he would equal the mark of 200 that was then to my credit on the more hard.

The eighteenth hole is not such a difficult four, despite the fact that I took a miserable six on it in the morning round and a five in the afternoon. George had to drive into the teeth of the wind, and this made it somewhat uncertain even for so experienced a golfer as he has proved himself to be time after time.

George pulled his tee shot a little bit, robbing himself of some length and almost finding trouble. He failed to put his second on the green and his approach was 15 feet short of the pin. His putt was also short, falling by a couple of inches. Thus I was saved from playing off a tie with him today, which would have been inconvenient in view of the fact that I booked passage for home today.

Barnes had a splendid chance today but failed to hold up under the terrific strain. I feared Long Jim was back at anyone. It was a terrible day for golf when a driving rain belted the wind to make it uncomfortable for us.

Many of the boys tell by the way, some with hard-luck stories and others handicapped by the weight of years, although with stout hearts beating underneath their golf jackets, one of these was the veteran Taylor, a five-time hero in his day and the much-admired and dependable Harry Vardon, who has won this classic six times.

HENRY WINS HIS THIRD STRAIGHT FOR MOBILE
MOBILE, Ala., June 24.—Frank "Dutch" Henry, the pilot to Mobile by the Browns, kept Mobile in the leading position in the Southern Association race by defeating New Orleans Thursday. It was Henry's third successive victory. He blanked Nashville, 1 to 6, in his initial start after reporting here from the St. Louis Browns, setting the Vols down with five blows. His next out was against Chattanooga, and he beat the Lookouts 11 to 1, with six hits, he trounced New Orleans, 4 to 2, allowing six hits.

Who's Who In the Baseball World

American. National.

LEADING BATTERS.

First. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Seventh. Eighth. Ninth. Tenth.

St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis. St. Louis.

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William Medart Victor in Junior Golf Tournament

Sunset Hill Player Defeats John Isaacs in Final, 6 Up and 5 to Play.

William Medart of Sunset Hill Country Club won the championship of the St. Louis District junior golf tournament yesterday when he defeated John Isaacs of Westwood, at Westwood Country Club, 6 up and 5 to play, in the 36-hole final match.

Medart won from a field of 42 entrants and took the title after having disposed of two players in the early rounds who were regarded as certain material for the finals. He is only 17 years old, although he weighs 150 pounds, and apparently is destined for an excellent future in golf.

Medart is Steady.

He defeated Isaacs through the steadiness of his play and the sheer power of his long drives. On the ninth hole of the afternoon round he drove the ball 300 yards. This was his best tee shot of the day, but they were all good, long hits and challenged Isaacs' marvelous approach game.

Isaacs is a master with iron clubs, but Medart's distance with his drives nullified this advantage. Each putted well.

Isaacs was 6 down at the conclusion of the morning round, but in the first eight holes of the afternoon 18, and the advantage to 3. However, it was at this point that Medart's 300-yard drive enabled him to take the ninth hole. Isaacs' game then dropped away and he failed to win a hole thereafter.

Isaacs was medalist of the tournament, with a 78 for the qualifying round. Medart later made a 77 for the course in his match with Nolan Husey of the St. Louis Country Club. Medart is a student at Jackson Academy and an all-round athlete. He has been playing golf for about five years.

In the consolation class, Lucien Miller of Algonquin won the championship by defeating Ralph Reed of Midland Valley, 5 up and 4 to play.

Cups will be presented to the winner and runner up, the medalist, the semifinalists and the consolation class champion in a dinner to be given soon at the Westwood Club.

Zach Wheat of the Brooklins counted the only run for his team, against the Giants, with a homer. Four-ply awats were made by Stengel and Earl Smith of the champions, who won, 3 to 1.

Monday's Racing Entries

Monday's Latonia Entries.

First race, \$1300, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Second race, \$1300, claiming, 2-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Third race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Fourth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Fifth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Sixth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Seventh race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Eighth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Ninth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Tenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Eleventh race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twelfth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirteenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Fourteenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Fifteenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Sixteenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Seventeenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Eighteenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Nineteenth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twentieth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-first race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-second race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-third race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-fourth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-fifth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-sixth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-seventh race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-eighth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Twenty-ninth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirtieth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-first race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-second race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-third race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-fourth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-fifth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-sixth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-seventh race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-eighth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Thirty-ninth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Fortieth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Forty-first race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Forty-second race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Forty-third race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Forty-fourth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

Forty-fifth race, \$1400, claiming, 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs.

—Fire and burglar proof
—we change combinations
—Safe Co., 514 St. Charles

AUTOMOBILE

Small coupe, \$150 line; over
\$100 daily. 210 Standard; no
less. Three or more (less
\$100 discount).

For Hire

DATE _____ **TIME** _____

Wanted
ALL ACTION Wks.—Any combination
TALIA, Naomah, Riverdale 894
ACTION Wks.—Kearnsman suit
stand for Ford car. 100
Call one corner
COMMERCIAL Wks.—Daily
a good cash price. 100
WANTED—Furniture, car, good
and new. 100
MONEY loaned on automobiles
over insured, and Auto Acci-
dent 25

Autos Wanted
We buy them. Cash any dealer
or your car. 100
We buy the cash. 100
We buy the cash. 100

Bring your car. Take cash for car body.

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1920; m. Al
only \$365; can arrange term

Ford Coupe S

This coupe looks and operates like a real sports car. It has been redesigned to give you more than 100 miles a gallon at today's very \$1.50 down, 18¢ per gallon.

No tax! No license!

SAVE MONEY CO. 2916 N. Town Avenue and Highway 101, Suite 100, St. Louis, Mo. 63117

Write or call today for literature we operate card find. Approx. Price of between 10 & 20,000.

Roadsters For Sale

Buick—Roadster, 1928, perfect condition, chrome, black leather upholstery, new tires, \$300.00.

Cadillac—Roadster, in excellent condition, runs mechanically, paint time to go good, \$300.00, part time.

Dodge Rdstr.,

buy a new car when this one
good for \$495? Pay \$175
pay term: no interest on

[illegible]

Only \$275; small gas
balance terms; no interest
OLIVE MOTOR CO., 2310 E.

Ford Speedster
Down, this one is the classic
Ford, top convertible and looks
only \$12K. car \$75 down.
Call Jerry
ALLEN MOTOR CO., 291-1
Ford Avenue and Standard
RD. E. ARROYO
or documentation, and drive
it in excellent condition. \$4K

MINSTER—clean and
sublime and running, we
have Call now \$2K

STANDARD—8-cyl model in
shape, looks and certain
and run. Very good
Call—Buckner, phone 421-
1 month old. Can be seen
every day

Sodas For Sale

20042—Sedan; extra card 1
era. seat covers, parking light
and stator; a new set of 2

new seat covers, matching 2
new floor mats, a new set of 4
\$145.00 Locust.

FORD—Mustang, 1962, like new
condition, 41,233, Lehigh
County, \$1,200.00. Call
744-2200. 10-11-68

FORD—Mustang, 1962, like new
condition, 41,233, Lehigh
County, \$1,200.00. Call
744-2200. 10-11-68

FORD SEDAN, \$200
Mustang
new, etc., everything, term.
only.

DODGE—super-sea sedan; a
beating and new, call
at university of penn. 5981;
locust 2004. 6-68.

Scripps Booth

Thank you class. You are
beautiful 4-hour class and
the 2 hours cover and you
a class by itself. If you want
to make over and see this
class. 10-11-68

1 month old. Can be used
as a

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RAILS FEATURE OF QUIET TRADE ON STOCK MARKET

Mexican Petroleum Opens at Advance of 4 Points and Then Turns Dull—Producers and Refiners Prominent in Trade.

By Special Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review today, says:

Traders looked for further excitement in trading of Mexican Petroleum shares on the statement of President Doheny were disappointed. The stock opened at 15 1/2, a gain of 4 points overnight, but then turned dull and only increased this lead slightly.

The weekly statement of the Clearing House shows a decrease in the surplus of \$1,550,000, thereby creating a deficit of \$2,625,000. Loans of \$1,000,000 while time deposits increased \$1,232,000 and demand deposits \$1,132,000. The Federal Reserve Bank decreased \$750,000.

With the opening of transactions in foreign exchange dealers quoted rates well below the previous closing prices. Rates in London, where trading ended before it began here, led fairly steady. Sterling and the leading continental currencies were light, but inquiry was not transacted. German marks at 2 1/2, a new low mark for the time being, dropped to 2 1/2, a loss of nearly a cent and a half from yesterday's points to 2 1/2. Belgian francs declined 10 points to 4 1/2. Canadian exchange was also heavy.

Continuation of favorable weather reports and expectation of a rather heavy Government report on July 1 led to further liquidation in cotton. Fairly active selling carried prices for the July future off around 10 points to 22 1/2 cents. About 10 points were recovered before noon and the market then held fairly steady.

Wheat was also quiet. The reaction which set in just before the close yesterday continued in the trading, sending July off over a cent. Export inquiry was light and crop reports helped to steady the market. Much of the early weakness was also the result of profit-taking.

Wall Street News and Comment—SPECIAL DAILY—

By a Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Exchange weakness was the feature of the day. The market was quiet, with only a few transactions in the morning. The market was quiet, with only a few transactions in the morning.

The Bond Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Following is a list of the most active stock deals in the New York Stock Exchange today.

Boston Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Following is a list of the most active stock deals in the New York Stock Exchange today.

Dry Goods Market Review.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Following is a list of the most active stock deals in the New York Stock Exchange today.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Total sales on the New York Stock Exchange today were 280,000 shares. Sales to 11 a. m. were 230,000. Following is a list of today's individual sales (not omitted) on the Stock Exchange.

Stocks	High	Low	Close	Change
Am. S. S. Co.	100	98	99	+2
Am. S. S. Co.	100	98	99	+2
Am. S. S. Co.	100	98	99	+2
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Am. S. S. Co.	100	98	99	+2

NEW YORK BONDS

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Following is an official list of all bonds traded in on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Bonds	High	Low	Close	Change
U. S. 4 1/2 %	100	98	99	+2
U. S. 4 1/2 %	100	98	99	+2
U. S. 4 1/2 %	100	98	99	+2
U. S. 4 1/2 %	100	98	99	+2
U. S. 4 1/2 %	100	98	99	+2

City of New York	100	99	99	78
City of New York	100	99	99	78
City of New York	100	99	99	78
City of New York	100	99	99	78
City of New York	100	99	99	78
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WEAKNESS IS
OWN BY COTTON MARKET

Editorial Page
Daily Cartoon

EDITORIAL

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SECTION

Just A Minute
Society—Drama

PAGES 9-12

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, 1922.

PART TWO.

ALTITUDE OF 27,300 FEET REACHED BY MT. EVEREST CLIMBERS

SCIENTIST DESCRIBES INTENSE SUFFERING OF MEN FROM COLD AND RARIFIED AIR

Use of Oxygen Tanks Failed to Make Further Ascent Possible—Success of Expedition Doubtful.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, June 24.—Details of the second day for the summit of Mount Everest, made by Capt. George Finch, attached to the expedition, and a Gurkha, on June 2, which have just reached London, show that the two men reached an altitude of 27,300 feet within 174 feet of the summit of the mountain.

A dispatch received on June 16 announced the altitude reached by Capt. Bruce and Finch as 27,200 feet. The official detailed dispatch received yesterday from Gen. C. G. Bruce, head of the expedition, places the altitude at 100 feet higher.

Later messages from the Rongbuk glacier declare that, although the expedition has been overtaken by the monsoon, preparations were under way for a third ascent. This result was to be made between June 13 and 14. The seriousness of the monsoon, however, undoubtedly will have had an important bearing on the attempt.

Even with the oxygen equipment, the details of George Finch's report show that the climbers suffered terrible tortures from the rarified atmosphere, cold mists and biting winds, and scientists in London are doubtful whether it is possible for humans to progress further than the altitudes already attained.

So far as is known here, Gen. C. G. Bruce, head of the expedition, remained at the base camp after his strenuous climb, but it had been necessary for Finch and Lieutenant-Colonel Strutt to come down to Sikim to recover from their exertions.

Left off, who is suffering from influenza, and Morshead, who was rather badly frost bitten in the next to the last attack on the mountain, are also at Sikim.

While reporting an advance of only 500 feet over the altitude reached by Mallory, Somervell and Norton on May 21, a distance of about two city blocks in the average American city, Finch's recital of their difficulties in yesterday's dispatches emphasizes that the progress of the few hundred feet at the present altitude is indeed an achievement.

Something of the difficulties may be realized from the fact that the expedition has been within about four city blocks of the summit, and that notwithstanding all the careful preparations based upon the combined experiences of years of mountain climbing, the elements have thus far contrived to baffle all that human endurance and ingenuity has accomplished.

By GEN. C. G. BRUCE, (Contributed and Supplied by the Mount Everest Committee.)

Leader of the Mt. Everest Expedition.

RONGBUK GLACIER BASE CAMP, June 2.—At the end of the last letter I mentioned that George Finch and Capt. Bruce had already started with our oxygen outfit to make a further attempt on the summit. As can be seen in Mr. Finch's account there are certain defects in the apparatus which, unless they can be corrected, would have entirely prevented the use of oxygen on the mountain.

I append Finch's account in full and think it will be allowed that they did all men could do under the circumstances to achieve success.

It is quite certain that even two nights spent at such a height as 25,500 feet immensely reduced their vitality and power to resist fatigue, especially after such an experience as theirs on the first night. It is therefore practically certain if the weather is at all favorable their plan of using a Gurkha to carry extra cylinders would have enabled them to achieve a greater altitude than they did.

Bad weather on Everest, not necessarily including snowfalls, seems to be the rule. We are now within a very short time of the monsoon's arrival, but we hope if we have any luck from the weather at all to make one more attempt on the mountain.

It must always be remembered that in the tremendous exertion of climbing parties the porters naturally lose their bloom and strength. I agree with Mr. Finch's account of the porters' performances.

Ascent of Men Remarkable. Undoubtedly no finer material for making mountaineers can be found when it is remembered that these men are practically untrained in snow and ice work and that they had previously been doing immense amounts in establishing the high altitude camps. Yet they are still able—showing but few signs of fatigue—to carry up loads to 25,500 feet, some actually making the journey four times and one beating all imaginable records by carrying a load of 48 pounds. Not only this, but on arrival at the base camp they showed extraordinarily small signs of wear and tear. Not a murmur or grumble of hard work was heard. In fact, they have thrown themselves heart and soul into the success of

the expedition and there is even a great competition among them whether the Sherpas from the southern face of the range of the true Tibetans from the northern face could go the highest. The Sherpas went hands down and I am happy to say, with no cases of frost bite or any bad consequences among them nor any illness occasioned by exposure.

Capt. Bruce and Finch altogether spent nine nights in succession above 21,000 feet, two of them at 25,500 feet. Now I leave Finch to tell his own story.

By George Finch, Member of Party That Reached Record Height.

While Mallory, Norton, Morshead and Somervell were making their first attempt on the mountain, Capt. Bruce and I moved up to camp three, bringing the oxygen apparatus and cylinders. On the 20th of May we tested the cylinders, finding little loss of oxygen. The apparatus, on the other hand, did not prove so satisfactory, only one out of 10 being fit to use and it was only by stripping the remainder and reassembling the sound portions that we were contrived to get four that functioned correctly and didn't leak.

That afternoon, each carrying an apparatus with two cylinders, we walked over the Col at 21,000 feet to the foot of the northeast ridge of Mount Everest. The face mask proved utterly useless immediately, owing to its failure to allow for a sufficient air passage with the result that in a very short time there was a feeling of insufferable suffocation produced even when the lower parts of the face mask were cut away, leaving an aperture nearly three inches square through which air could be inhaled. The amount of saliva collecting around the nostrils and mouth caused a great deal of

inconvenience as it froze rapidly and became conductive to frost bite. Mask Difficulty Overcome.

The serious mask difficulty was overcome in quite a simple manner. With one end of the thick rubber tube connected to the oxygen delivery tube of the apparatus by means of a glass tube the oxygen passed into the small football bladder with a capacity of about 750 cubic centimeters. From the bladder another short length of thick rubber tube led to the mouth of the user of the oxygen apparatus. The use of this breath attachment was readily mastered after a few minutes of practice. On exhaling, the tube was closed by gently biting upon it and the oxygen flowing out of the apparatus during the period of exhalation, instead of being wasted, accumulated in the football bladder. On inhaling the pressure of the teeth on the tube was released and the oxygen forced up in the bladder then flowed into the mouth under the lowest pressure.

The bladder formed an absolutely necessary feature of this method of economical oxygen breathing because throughout the biting and closing of the simple rubber tube between the cylinders and the mouth sufficed frequently to break the glass cover of the low meter—an instrument showing the rate at which the oxygen would rush forth so vehemently on releasing the tooth pressure on the rubber tube that much of the oxygen was wasted through being simply blown out from the mouth. The effect of the oxygen was so remarkable we might have been indulging in a pleasant Alpine walk at 10,000 feet instead of actually at 21,000 feet.

Used Less Than One Cylinder.

Our whole walk there and back was completed in a little over an hour and a half and each of us expended less than one cylinder of oxygen.

By May 22 we started for the North Col, 23,000 feet, accompanied by Wakefield, Bruce and I each carried and used our oxygen apparatus with two cylinders. The wakefield was without one. At the foot of North Col we met Mallory, Morshead, Norton and Somervell returning from their record-breaking climb. Here Wakefield left to return to Camp 2.

Although the apparatus weight was approximately 22 pounds, we climbed the ice and snow slopes to the Col rapidly and although frequently finding it necessary to cut across, we outpaced the porters who in many cases carried loads less than ours. We arrived perfectly fresh at

the summit of North Col. The descent back to camp three was equally free from fatigue. On May 23 we were fully occupied once more overhauling the cylinders and the oxygen apparatus prior to another trial. The next day with a Gurkha and Tejbir accompanying us, we went up North Col, all using oxygen. The next day we sent 12 porters with cylinders, provisions and camp gear up the long snow slope toward the leading northwest shoulder of Mount Everest.

Loads Averaged 28 Pounds.

Capt. Bruce, Tejbir and myself got under way at 9:30 o'clock and without exerting overmuch we overtook the porters at 24,500 feet. Our loads consisting of our oxygen apparatus and three cylinders per man, weighed 28 pounds, was distinctly more than the average weight carried by the porters. We hoped to reach the summit at 26,000 feet, but upon arriving at 25,500 feet the wind rose and snow began to fall and we immediately had to seek a suitable camp site. Room for tents was found on the very backbone of the ridge leading from North Col to the northeast shoulder at 25,500 feet.

After the porters had leveled the ground and pitched the tents we sent them back to the North Col. In the meantime the snowstorm rapidly worked itself into a furious state. Capt. Bruce, Tejbir and myself crawled into our sleeping bags, endeavoring to make without being shaken themselves from their mooring and once again we had to tighten the guy ropes, and we tried to build a small wall of stones windward for our protection. Exhaustion and cold would result from each one of these excursions, though they seldom lasted more than five minutes. All idea of advancing or retreating was out of the question, so we lay quiet, keeping as warm as possible by gathering every stitch of clothing and huddling close together. Suddenly, shortly after mid-day, the wind dropped to comparatively a gentle breeze, but we decided to hang on another night, hoping the following day would be finer. In the morning the porters came from North Col to bring down our kit and they brought us several thermos bottles of hot beef tea and tea. That night was more comfortable and our conditions were improved considerably by taking to bed our oxygen apparatus, and by taking it in dribbles, we contrived to sleep well until daybreak of the 27th.

Shoes Frozen Solid.

Getting on our shoes was a sorry task. Tejbir's and Bruce's had frozen solid and it took nearly an hour to thaw them out by holding them over a lighted candle. At length, soon after the first rays of the sun struck the tent, we shouldered our burdens. Capt. Bruce and myself carried oxygen apparatus loading with the four cylinders a total of 36 pounds. Tejbir carried an apparatus

THIRD ATTEMPT TO SCALE MT. EVEREST SAID TO HAVE FAILED; PARTY RETREATING

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 24.

An Evening News dispatch from Calcutta today says the Mount Everest expedition may be abandoned. The third and final attempt to reach the summit, the message says, only added 100 feet to the record.

No further progress is expected, adds the dispatch, as all the explorers are more or less incapacitated owing to hardships and it is believed the whole party is returning to Darjeeling.

With six cylinders, totaling 48 pounds.

The plan of attack was to climb 1500 feet above the camp, there relieving Tejbir of his cylinders and sending him back to camp. After climbing a few hundred feet in the intense cold a fresh breeze began to affect Tejbir's sturdy constitution and he showed signs of wavering. All efforts to spur Tejbir were to no purpose for he was quite played out and really unable to go further, so by relieving him of four cylinders we sent him back to camp to await our return.

Now it was our turn to taste the burden Tejbir had hitherto borne. Forty-eight pounds is never a joke to carry westerly the altitude and 26,000 feet a decidedly cruel imposition. As climbing was easy we mutually consented to dispense with the rope thus allowing each other more free movement. At 25,500 feet the ground was much steeper, the wind much fiercer and colder. We thought of the advantage to be gained by attempting to reach the great north face of Everest, hoping to find better wind shelter there. Climbing diagonally upward almost directly toward the summit, we crossed a series of steep and very unfavorably inclined smooth slabs alternating occasionally with the steepest snow slopes.

Reached Altitude of 27,300 Feet.

While following the ridge we were climbing perfectly straight forward, but on these evil slabs greatest care was needed to avoid a slip. Our progress was not rapid, but steady. By mid-day we reached a point at a most half-way between the northeast shoulder and the summit of the mountain, the altitude being 27,300 feet. We had been economizing oxygen most carefully, still having 34 cylinders each. Before reaching this our highest point, an accident happened to Capt. Bruce's apparatus, destroying the glass connection to his breathing tube. I connected him to my apparatus with a couple of yards of rubber tubing brought for any such emergency. This done, we were able to repair Bruce's apparatus leisurely. In the meantime, the wind, cold and far from abating, seemed bent upon doing its worst toward us. Bad weather also was clearly on the way, for huge banks of grayish rolling clouds filled the great valley at the head of the main Rongbuk glacier, a fierce west wind driving them hard toward us. Only an occasional glimpse of the north peak, 24,730 feet through the mist, and the clouds scurrying across the

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north col, was possible. Gyachung-kang, 25,910 feet; Chouy, 26,867 feet, and another mountain off there to the left, were the only peaks or summits well above the cloud limit, which is easily over 25,000 feet. We could look across both the former peaks to clouds on their far side, a fairly sure indication we were well above them.

Lost Feeling in Feet.

We both felt the cold in our feet, which lost all sensation in a short time. We also were tired and our shoulders were aching with the weight of the oxygen apparatus which we had now carried 5 and half hours. These circumstances added to the idea that by depositing two cylinders each on a ridge below the shoulder we should have a much finer chance of reaching the summit, but after a second attempt we decided to return. Arriving back at the ridge, which we struck somewhat above 25,500 feet, we dumped the four cylinders underneath a rock, marking it by a small cairn. This time we were really in the midst of bad weather. Encountering the same old winds and mists, we decided to go back to camp, rejoicing at the light loads we were at last permitted to carry.

We found Tejbir, well wrapped in our sleeping bags, really no worse for his outing. We heard the porters talking lower down the ridge and telling Tejbir to await their arrival. After replacing his two spent oxygen cylinders with fresh ones, we started downward. We were tired, deplorably tired. Our knees did not seem under proper control, sometimes bending against our will, causing us to reel and stagger and sometimes we had to sit down.

Spurred on by Hunger.

An almost insatiable craving for food and drink was about all that animated us to plod to the North Col camp. Both of us were refreshed and started on the final stage of the day's journey to reach camp three, arriving there at 5:30 o'clock. From our highest point we had descended 6000 feet, when we were finished, and I doubt if either of us could have taken another step. Before closing this narrative there are certain points of interest I should like to mention. The first and foremost is about the porters. We cannot find sufficient words of admiration for their conduct. They enabled us to establish a camp at 25,500 feet and all carried loads varying from 20 to more than 30 pounds without murmuring. Indeed, several sang encouraging snatches of

their native hill songs on the way up. Their devotion to duty is beyond praise, and their conduct wholly admirable.

At the high camp after we had been roughly chilled by the intense cold, a few minutes of liberal breathing of oxygen brought a pleasant tingling sensation to the skin with the return of warmth. I don't know whether sleep is possible without oxygen, but inhaling the gas at the rate of only half a liter a minute is sufficient, not only to insure sound, comfortable sleep, but also to increase the appetite enormously. Evil effects are not perceived after suddenly stopping the oxygen supply or restarting, but when over 27,000 feet in coming down I cut off the oxygen. I soon began noticing vaguely that instead of showing dizziness in choosing hand and foot holds, I was hesitating in a way which was quite strange on a mountain. Turning on the oxygen again I immediately became my normal self. Our heights were determined by a special aneroid barometer, which, according to Morshead, is of trustworthy accuracy. On the North Col way up I set it at 25,920. It recorded the highest point shown on the ridge leading up to the northeast shoulder as 25,000. It registered the camp at 25,000. On the morning of May 27 its register gave the camp an altitude of 25,700.

"BOULEVARD-STOP" LAW AGAIN IN FORCE THIS AFTERNOON

Special Licenses for Service Cars, at \$10, Will Be Required Beginning July 1.

The Police Department will resume enforcement of the new "boulevard-stop" law immediately after the afternoon platoon receives instructions to that effect, at 3 p. m. today, acting Chief of Police Rundle announced. Enforcement was suspended until signs indicative of the boulevards could be erected. That has been accomplished.

Beginning July 1 the police will enforce the ordinance requiring service car operators to have special licenses, which cost \$10 a year. Injunction proceedings had held up this law.

Beginning July 15 the police will enforce the ordinance requiring that rate cards be displayed in taxicabs, that meters be used in taxicabs operated on mileage basis and that taxicab passengers be given receipts.

Baby Specialists.

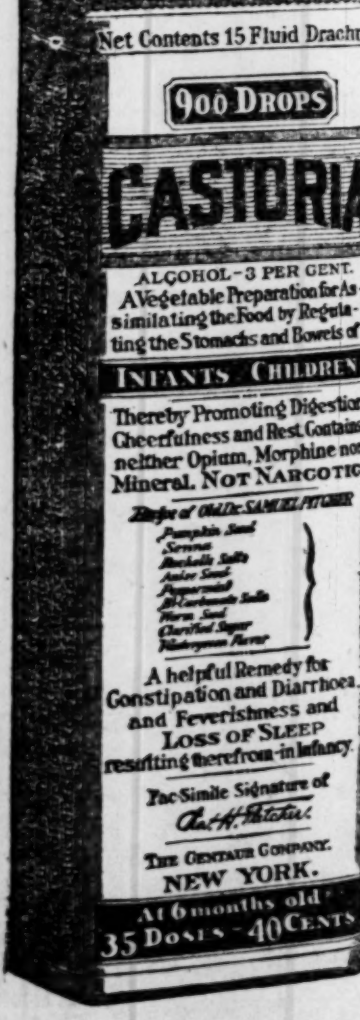
THAT there are Physicians who specialize on Infant ailments you know. All Physicians understand Infant troubles; all Physicians treat them. It is his profession, his duty, to know human ills from the Stork to the Great Beyond.

But in serious cases he calls in the Specialist. Why? He knows as every Mother knows, or ought to know, that Baby is just a baby, needing special treatment, special remedies.

Can a Mother be less thoughtful? Can a Mother try to relieve Baby with a remedy that she would use for herself? Ask yourself; and answer honestly!

Always remember that Baby is just a baby. And remembering this you will remember that Fletcher's Castoria is made especially for Infants and Children.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA



Advertising by the use of large space, the expenditure of huge sums of money have placed on the market, have put in your home, perhaps, many articles that today have been discarded, as you will readily admit. Do you recall anything that has more modestly appealed to the public than has Fletcher's Castoria: modest in all its claims, pleading at all times—and truthfully—for our babies? The big splurge, the misleading claims may win for a time, but the honest truth-telling advertiser is like the old story of the tortoise that beat the hare. Mothers everywhere, and their daughters, now mothers, speak frankly, glowingly, enthusiastically in praise of Fletcher's Castoria. Speak of it lovingly as a friend that has brought comfort, cheer and smiles to their little one. To them: to these true mothers no argument can induce them to set aside their bottle of Castoria, their old friend, that they might try even another and unknown remedy for babies. Then, would YOU think of going to YOUR OWN medicine chest to find relief for Baby's troubles? Can you not separate the false from the true? MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

William Bentley Registers Joy

Joy in the ownership of such a worth-while possession, and pride in the knowledge that his Ranger Bicycle is the fruit of his own zealous efforts.

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Make Vacation Spare Time Count for Earned Ownership of a \$55.00 "RANGER." The Enrollment Blank Will Start You

POST-DISPATCH Circulation Dept:
Send instructions for getting a \$55.00 RANGER Bicycle without paying or collecting any money.
I promise to abide by the requirements of your offer. I understand, fully, that all orders are subject to your acceptance or rejection.
I will not tender orders from persons who now read the daily POST-DISPATCH—whether purchased from a newsboy, news stand, or carrier.
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THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-FORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory photography or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Best Milk for Babies?

I SIMPLY can't afford 15c per quart for certified milk, and my physician warns against the pasteurized article for my twin babies. Now I see we're to have no alternative—but charity milk. My babies have been doing splendidly on the fresh unpasteurized milk from a neighboring dairy.

I am told the pasteurized milk is lacking in vitamins needed by children, and that pasteurization does not purify milk, but only kills some of the germs for the time being, and is often used to conceal filthiness.

It seems to me there is entirely too much compulsion entering the home these days, and a great deal of it seems to be ordinary housekeepers to have the sole effect of boosting prices on us. Milk inspectors? Yes, to see that the milk is clean; but isn't that enough?

My dairyman says the tuberculosis test is used on cows every six months, even if pasteurization is practiced, so it seems it doesn't kill tubercular germs.

HARASSED MOTHER.

Vocational Education.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
A COPE of your paper, in which you publish extracts of my address made recently in St. Louis relative to the progress which has been made in vocational education under my administration, has come to my notice. I must tell you that I appreciate the courtesy which you have shown and I trust that by the co-operation of the press, which is one of the greatest factors in molding sentiment of better things, we shall be able to accomplish greater achievements in education throughout the entire length and breadth of our commonwealth.

SAM A. BAKER,
State Superintendent of Public Schools.

Condition of South King's Highway.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
PUBLISH this as an invitation to the Mayor and the Street Department to take a trip over the dirt, dust and shell holes of South King's highway, which extend from Adams to Gravois.

This is the only north and south thoroughfare west of Grand boulevard and in its present condition it is certainly a disgrace to the city, to say nothing about the danger of the route.

Would also like for the Street Department to answer through these columns why this part of King's highway is not better taken care of, or why it is not better kept in repair than the other sections. It was not even mentioned in the reconstruction of streets for next year. What is holding it up? Politics?

About a week ago one of the officers of the City Police Commission had a lecture in Southampton on the bright prospects for the future of Southampton. There was only one thing that he forgot to mention, and that was the most important—"the road to get there. If you can't get anywhere, it doesn't mean anything."

A SHELLSHOCK DODGER.

St. Louis Is Musical.

WHAT a pity that during the visit of so many music teachers in our city there should be such a dearth of music in St. Louis amusement houses.

Without a doubt this creates an unfavorable impression as to St. Louis' standing in musical matters, appreciation, etc., but it is to be hoped that our visitors will understand that the situation is not a natural one in St. Louis and cannot and will not long continue.

R. S. KOCHER.

Favors Reed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
SURELY Senator Reed deserves all praise for his fearless speech of recent date, when he spoke so plainly regarding Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and his clan.

One cannot help but appreciate that Reed is indeed the friend of the people, no matter how various his views and no matter how many ladies' organizations go against him. Do the women and other people who have minor prejudices against Reed for not lifting them in any way imagine that Mr. Reed or any other aspirant for the senatorship is as true a friend of the wage-earner and common people as Reed always has been? If Reed opposed woman's suffrage, it should be remembered that even the women themselves had very strong organizations working against giving women the ballot. And surely it is not reasonable that for simply asserting his right to an honest opinion Reed should be opposed by the women now.

I am thankful that some women have had the backbone to come forward and assert that they will not be led like a bunch of sheep wherever some of their leaders point in the way of voting. It will be a sorry thing for the people if Reed's great influence is lost to them. Mr. Reed, it must be remembered, is of Mr. Mellon's class, very wealthy and a thorough aristocrat. His Washington home has housed all sorts of nobility and wealth. His sympathies are decidedly not with the workingman or the soldier, as even a casual glance at his speeches will show.

I do hope this letter will be published in the Post-Dispatch and, as a former soldier boy, I want to call attention of the ex-servicemen to Mr. Reed's constant solicitation for the soldiers' bonus and all his efforts for their betterment and comfort. Mr. Reed is a man after Lincoln's heart and our own.

DOUGHERTY.

NO COMPROMISE WITH MURDER.

The Government, stirred by the strike murders in Illinois, is reported to be considering ways and means to settle the coal strike. Secretary Davis, with the aid of Secretary Hoover, is said to be conferring on a compromise which would be acceptable to both operators and miners.

It is high time that an attempt should be made to settle the strike and that the operators and miners should agree upon a basis of settlement. The crisis is approaching when a coal famine may compel the Government to take drastic action to keep industry going and railroad trains moving.

The striking miners in particular should realize the danger facing their organization since the brutal and cowardly murders committed by the mob of strikers near Herrin. The Illinois massacre has gone far towards alienating the sympathy of the public from the cause of the miners. It was a deadly blow at the cause. Violence is the beginning of the end of a strike. When strikers resort to it they strike against government and forfeit public sympathy and support.

There can be no compromise with murder. There can be no compromise with assaults upon life and property. There can be no compromise with lawlessness. Law and order must be insured at any cost.

If Gov. Small is wise he will proceed with the investigation he has ordered in the Herrin lynching and with the prosecution of every man connected with the lynching. He will not heed the warnings of the weak officials who do not want him to supply State guards for the mines and the men who want to work. He will not rely upon the promises of union officers or their official apologists that the men and the mines will be guarded by union men. The duty of protecting the workmen and the mines is the State's duty and should be performed with effectiveness.

Bullets are the only effective answers to assaults upon life and upon law and order by any kind of mob. The prosecution and punishment of all who engage in murder and violence, regardless of their cause or grievances, is the only course for the State to pursue. Justice for labor cannot be obtained by violence.

It can only be obtained by lawful methods, by reason and arbitration. Preserving law and order is paramount to every other question. When law and order prevail justice can be done. If the men responsible for the strike are wise they will respect law and listen to reason.

To offset the gloom of mine labor troubles on the east side of the river, Missouri has a continuous senatorial show.

THE WAR TAX ON EDUCATION.

The administration is said to be considering its approval of legislation to relieve second-class mail matter of war-time rates of postage. The Postmaster-General has declared himself willing if a way is found to supply the deficit of \$7,000,000 which he calculates would be the loss to the department from the proposed reduction.

The answer of the publishers is that reduction of rates would divert such a large volume of present business from express and railroad companies as not only to make up any deficit but to bring the Government a profit of several million dollars. It is claimed also that the circulation of publications stimulates a large volume of letter mail, which is the department's most profitable service.

The greatest of the arguments for a reduction of second-class postage, however, is that of public policy. The theory of low second-class postage is that it assists in the education of the people and consequently in the preservation of free government. Low postage as a medium of education was knocked into a cocked hat by war increases which boosted rates 100 per cent in the initial zone to 500 per cent in the last zone.

The Postal Department is not serving public interest while it maintains war-time rates on second-class matter. When it could serve that interest with little, if any, sacrifice of revenues the case for present rates is divested of its last shred of justification.

PUBLICITY FOR CITIZENSHIP.

The registration of Thursday, which concerned only new residents, new voters and movers from one precinct to another, was unexpectedly light. Out of a possible estimated 60,000 coming under these classes somewhat over 40,000 reported for enrollment.

Instead of encouragement to the unregistered voter to make it easy to ascertain the number of his precinct and his polling place there was a general obscurity. Numbers of applicants called the Board of Election Commissioners by telephone for the necessary information. When a man does that he is very positive in his desire to vote. There must have been large numbers who, not knowing the exact title of the official to be called and not having a plentitude of time to spare, let the matter pass, whereas easily accessible information would have made them registered voters.

The clearest and simplest device for informing the voter of his ward and precinct, a device already used in some, if not most, large cities, would be a map with divisions graphically indicated to be posted in public places and otherwise circulated. A printed list of polling places could be issued with the map.

Private business does not make a secret of its location. It puts itself in the way of prospective customers and appeals persistently to their attention. It takes a detective or a considerable amount of time and bother for a new resident to learn where to register and vote in St. Louis. The business of citizenship needs a wide-awake publicity agent.

THE WINDOW WASHER.

He was only a window washer. Youth had been spent without rewards of family or fortune. His home was a lodging house in that cheerless village of brick and grime, heat and squalor east of Fourth street—the ghost of the old St. Louis. Life's tints were gone except in memory. There was no promise in the drab dawn of his world except, perhaps, a pipe of tobacco. There was only that insatiable claim of nature which says: "Go on; live, work, eat and be lonely—whether, therefore, ye shall not know."

So on he went, washing windows, tidying the world and clearing the vision of those who have hope and home and company and children. And when his foot slipped upon a fourth-story sill, that something within him which said "go on" commanded him to grasp desperately at the sash, at anything, to spare him for the enjoyment of that lodging house roll and coffee, that evening plate of beans, and avert from the sight of men and angels that bleeding tangle of flesh on the pavement below.

It was not so to be. Nature capitulated. There was nothing now to "go on." The room at the lodging house was tenanted. Men must have tall buildings and windows must be washed. But not all window washers live in lonely rooms without youth, hope and little ones. And not infrequently there is a martyrdom to the cause of cleanliness. Men would not thus die if owners of buildings would provide perfectly feasible measures of safety and if window-washing concerns would not gamble with lives but their own to save building owners the expense of safety.

Moonslime as a substitute for the saloon in the excitement of strike mobs has proved to be a tragic, if not howling, success.

THE TRUE VOICE OF IRELAND.

The most important development in Irish affairs since the agreement of the Irish and British representatives on a treaty to create the Irish Free State has occurred. The people of Ireland themselves, by an overwhelming vote, have endorsed the treaty and repudiated the element which has scorned the only path to peace for reasons of factional pride rather than statecraft and whose adherents have attempted by force to defeat the will of the constituted Irish government. Before the recent elections the treaty commanded a majority in the Dail Eireann. Returns from several constituencies show a gain rather than a loss in the pro-treaty membership.

Thus is opened the only way to peace—a concurrence of the Irish people with the irreducible minimum set by the British Government backed by the force of the empire and, moreover, supported by world opinion. De Valera and his faction have laid the foundations for a healthy opposition party which may be of patriotic service while it confines its activities to parliamentary methods. But since the late election it can no longer misrepresent Irish majority opinion and Irish adherence to the ways of sanity and peace in the eyes of the world.

IN QUEST OF YOUTH.

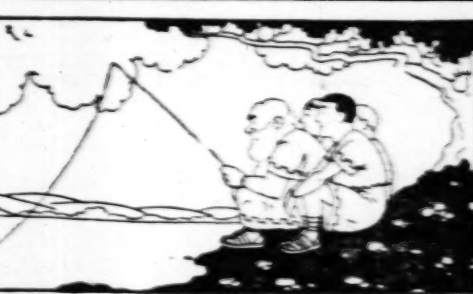
(From the Detroit News.)



A RIDDLE HE HASN'T TRIED TO SOLVE.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark McDanna



SOCRATES AND HIS PUPILS
SOCRATES: You have perhaps noticed that the coal strike has come to blows? Glaucon: So it has.

SOCRATES: It seems that nobody did anything particularly to keep it from coming to blows. Glaucon: No, it has.

SOCRATES: The Sheriff of the county, for instance, was out of the county on urgent business, as if anything else could have been urgent by comparison with the peril of precisely what happened. Glaucon: As if it could!

SOCRATES: However, the Sheriff was only doing what the Government has been doing ever since the strike started. The President has been blithely ratcheting around Chesapeake Bay, just as if we were not in a crisis the possibilities of which are almost too terrible to contemplate.

POLEMARCHUS: One at times would think the President had been nominated for the place by some packing case.

SOCRATES: So one would. Wilson, as I recall, usually did not do much packing at such a time.

THYRACMACHUS: At that, he would have made himself more popular had he done so.

SOCRATES: Ah, Thyracmachus! You have made precisely the point to which I was working.

THYRACMACHUS: I am very sorry. Socrates: That's all right. It was my own fault. I was only practicing the playful art of circumlocution. Except you are so much younger than I and suddenly blurted out the whole truth, as children are always apt to do, I would in time have mined out of a mountain of words exactly this thought, which I think important.

GLAUCON: It looks to me as if there were nothing else to be said.

SOCRATES: There really isn't. The policy of the administration has been to let the coal strike come to blows if it would. It has felt that it knows who could deal the harder blows. You must know that at a time when his responsibility was unusual Wilson felt that he could not let these things come to blows. It was that feeling which gave us the Adamson act, which did more to make Wilsonian anathema to people like mine owners than most of us have understood. What happened over in Illinois the other day is the opposite of the Adamson act. It is, in brief, the policy of the present administration.

GLAUCON: By their fruits ye shall know them. Socrates: Yes, I dare say some of the fruits were not so wonderful if they were ever so bitter as they have been this week.

POLEMARCHUS: Do you think we will have a railroad strike?

SOCRATES: I can only tell by observing the movements of the President's yacht. Where is she now?

THYRACMACHUS: I am afraid you are too deeply for us, Socrates.

SOCRATES: Very well. Let us contend in some right matter such as seeing who will catch the first fish.

CANADIAN INSCRIPTIONS OF 1408 B. C. found in the ruins of a Babylonian town in Asia Minor, reveal that the city was ruled by a Prince and Princess together. The powers of the Princess and the Prefecture were precisely equal to those of their male colleagues.—Exchange.

Like as not, too, that is why they have to dig now to find out where Babylon stood.

AMONG THE MISSOURI CO-OPERATIVES.

A small group of Fulton men were discussing farming conditions in a real estate office. One of the number had recently visited Bethany, Mo., where the farmers are getting rich milking cows and raising chickens. "I rode in an automobile over a good portion of the country and saw the land," he said, "and noted that the soil is not as good as we have here in Callaway. But Bethany, a much smaller town than Fulton, with no college or State institutions, is the most prosperous town I have seen in an extensive trip over the State. It has four big banks and everything else that indicates prosperity. The basis of this prosperity is a milk association that has 400 farmers for members. They have a refrigerating plant, take care of the cream property and market it at New York prices. Hogs get the green milk that is left after the cream is taken out. The cream and hogs handled by the farmer and the poultry products sold by his wife are making Harrison County rich."

For the second year handballing the Americans have gone over and bagged the British open, the world's premier golf trophy, and to make matters worse the Americans tied for second place and won third. The British seem to be still finishing. One wonders what is to become of England. She had to join in as naval limitation, she has lost everything but a tail-hold on Ireland, India has developed a regular Gene Debe, the Scotch have bagged the Bank of England, and the Welsh are running the Government. However, they were a great people before they got off their game.

One of our midsummer pulpitiars, who are, as a rule, a little more sensational than those occupying pulpits in the cooler season, announced for tomorrow the theme: "What Made Hell?" That is so easy we almost hate to do it. Brer Bryan made Hell. He made it out of soda-pops of one kind and another.

We don't know where "Big Bill" Haywood is now, but his assertion that if the working people cannot have automobiles, nobody can have them, goes marching on with all the tirelessness of some philosopher's soul.

OMINOUS NOTE IN THE MISSOURI CAMPAIGN.

(Jack Stanton.)
The most ominous thing about this Reed-Lump fight, says our clearest old friend, O. G. White, is the peace that prevails between the editorial departments of the two party papers.

NEW SONGS FOR OLD.

MY country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land and liberty,
Of thee I sing.
How every rock and hill
Houses a moonshine will
Where they make hooch from swill.
Since Wheeler's king.

Our Shipping Board's allowed
Whisky to lure the crowd.
While Wheeler sings:
All you poor bachelors on land
Will perish by my hand
If you don't understand
The right of Kings.

Our native sons of toil
In factory, mine or mill,
No longer sing,
Their throats are parched and dry
For lack of beer and rye—
There's but to toil and die
Since Wheeler's king.

All boats outlawed on land
Makes us both great and grand,
King Wheeler sings.
Out on the ocean dark,
Rogue is the Jew of Ark.
The difference is where you park
Since Wheeler's king.

CONTRIBUTED.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

From the New Statesman (London).

THERE is only one method by which M. Poincare can restore the lost harmony between the two nations, and that is by changing his policy. To expect that the present policy, a policy of compromise, and accordingly, we expect the best alternative—the end of the Entente, France may regret it, but since France has wedded herself to M. Poincare and his principles, she must pay the price. The great majority of the British people, we believe, will not regret it, because they know that the Entente, as it is today, is a dangerous sham, and as it was yesterday, it is a disaster. The real danger lies in the failure of the Entente to become, after the war, what it might have been—a union of the two most powerful peoples in Europe, bending their energies honestly to the task of pacification and reconstruction—and in the fact that it has been used as an instrument for imposing the will of the victors on the vanquished and a standing insult to European democracy. In point of fact, it is difficult to picture any group of states being so honest to the task of pacification and reconstruction—and in the fact that it has been used as an instrument for imposing the will of the victors on the vanquished and a standing insult to European democracy. In point of fact, it is difficult to picture any group of states being so honest to the task of pacification and reconstruction—and in the fact that it has been used as an instrument for imposing the will of the victors on the vanquished and a standing insult to European democracy. In point of fact, it is difficult to picture any group of states being so honest to the task of pacification and reconstruction—and in the fact that it has been used as an instrument for imposing the will of the victors on the vanquished and a standing insult to European democracy. 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Wages and Materials

When building costs are discussed, wages and material prices are usually the subjects of disagreement, one or the other getting the chief blame, according to the individual inclination or the peculiar experience of each person.

The United States Department of Labor, which keeps up a Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of throwing light on such controversies, has gone into this question. It has found that, in the years during and since the war, there have been "radical" changes in the wage rates of the building trades, but that the changes in building material prices have been "spectacular."

Taking the figures of 1913 as a basis of estimate, the Department finds that wage rates have experienced no such wide fluctuation as have material prices. In the large cities, the union wage scale is the prevailing wage rate, and in some cities practically the only rate, the department finds.

In the showing for the subsequent years, the average material costs of 1913, and the union wage scale for the month of May in that year, are taken as 100 per cent.

In 1914, wages averaged 102 per cent of the 1913 figures, while material prices averaged 92 per cent of those of 1913. In 1915, material prices were still below those of 1913, being rated at 94 per cent, while wages were 103 per cent of the 1913 figures.

But in 1916, materials bounded ahead of wages, material prices averaging 120 per cent of the 1913 figures, while wages were 106 per cent. In 1917, materials averaged 157 per cent, and wages 113 per cent. This unequal increase continued until 1920, when the average of material prices was 264 per cent of the 1913 prices, and wages were 198 per cent.

In 1921, wage rates advanced slightly, to 201 per cent of the 1913 figures, while material prices slumped to a 165 per cent average. The early months of 1922 show a further downward tendency for prices, while no showing as to wages is made for those months.

Brick and Prosperity

Improved conditions in the brick industry are shown by the latest report of the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America. For the entire country, a great excess of orders over the product on hand is shown.

There are more orders on the books than a month ago, nearly double the amount of brick produced in the last month as compared with the month before, and a largely increased amount of shipping from the plants.

Every report, it is stated, shows a building up of production and of market, with practically no change in the price. Shortage of labor is reported in the industry in some sections, and the coal strike is resulting in some slight increase in the fuel cost of the industry.

For the district which includes Missouri and six states to the north, with 9 large concerns reporting, manufacturers report having 850,000 burned brick on hand, and orders on the books for 1,338,000. Unburned brick on hand numbered 7,015,000. For the entire country, with 99 firms reporting, and with 20 plants still closed, the orders, amounting to more than 250,000,000 brick, exceeded the total of burned and unburned brick on hand by 60 per cent.

This demand for brick is an index to activity in the building of homes and apartment houses, and expansion of industrial plants, which in turn means the growth of the business which they house.

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You are spending extra hours in "hot watching" the stove, which is a waste of time and energy.
Every day you are losing food units, which pass off of cooking food into the air, and which could be saved and cooked into most delicious food with a Chambers Fireless Range.
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COMPLETE PRINTING

Fiction and Women
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1934

PA

Fred Stone, comed West circus, the charity. It will be estate. Annie Oak woman rifle shot, Buffalo Bill's showed and retired, having exhibition.

Ogden Mills which he in Whitelaw R

—International Photograph.

SPORT SALAD
By L. C. Davis

THE TANK LINE

THERE was an old fellow and what do you think? He hated to travel, but needed a drink. So what did he do but decide on a trip. Where there was a lid on a subsidized ship.

He looked at the wine list, then "gave it a name." And every ten minutes he'd order the same. In due course of time he was singing with glee. Lit up like a lighthouse and no ship at sea.

He then started in at the top of the list. And worked his way down so that nothing was missed. When having partaken of numerous "pages" He saw a sea serpent with forty-nine legs.

The sea serpent followed the wake of the ship. Which added a lot to the zest of his trip. Next morning he solemnly held up his hand. Saying, "Never again if I ever reach land!"

The moral to this seems to be very plain: Your normal capacity don't overstrain. And if to some country abroad you must hie, Don't go on the ocean until it is dry.

MAKING BUSINESS.
"Lawyer Robbed of Auto and \$400."
Well, he can retain himself to prosecute the robber or robbers if caught.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange recently sold for \$100,000. It must have fallen into the hands of a sculper.

Those New York Stock Exchange seats are almost as popular as seats for the world's series.

Little did George Washington, the father of his country, ever dream that Sam, the uncle of his country, would name a ship after him and then turn it into a floating rum palace.

The man on the sandbar says that if those Tigers win the pennant the Detroit fans won't do a thing but howl 'em.

OR THE CARDS.
A victory by either the Browns or Tigers would be an awful blow to the checkbook system.

Manager Kearns may have agreed to a match with Harry

Wills but we'll not take much stock in it until we see their signatures to the agreement in black and white.

Kearns and Dempsey may draw the color line. But we take it they'll steer clear of the Mason and Dixon line.

At that it ought to be a pretty good match with Wills having a shade on his opponent.

The Brooklyn fans presented Dutch Reuther with a platinum watch and chain in honor of his pitching feat. Making Dutch probably the only major league pitcher with a platinum windup.

Because Walter Hagen won the British open golf championship at Sandwich it doesn't follow that he is a cheese champion.

Minneapolis was shut out the other day for the first time in 228 consecutive games. It was Tincup spilled the whitewash.

"Jackson Throws Double Writings."
This must have been written by a dumbbell.

EXPENSIVE GIFT.



"Personality, my dear. He stopped crying just as soon as I picked him up."

MY FAVORITE STORIES

By IRVIN S. COBB

(One of a series of short funny stories by the celebrated American humorist which appear daily in the Post-Dispatch on this page.)

NOT LISTED AMONG THE LEADING ONES, ANYHOW.

A YOUTH from the slums attained fame as a prize-fighter. From being an humble ham-and-contender, content to earn a few dollars by going in on preliminary bouts, he became an aspirant for the championship in his class. With prosperity and prominence, he turned arrogant. He aspired to more stylish society than he had previously enjoyed.

One day he openly snubbed a companion of his earlier days. The snubbed one presently sent an emissary to reproach him for his snobishness.

"Jim says you ought to be ashamed of yourself for throwing him down now when you two used to be such good friends," stated the intermediary. "He says he's done you a whole lot of favors in the past."

"Aw, tell him to forget it!" growled the pug. "Dat guy never done nothin' for nobody. What did he ever do for me?"

"Well, all I know is he told me to ask you if you'd forget that hotel episode in Toledo when you were there together the time of the Willard-Dempsey fight."

"He's a liar," said the pugilist. "To begin with, they ain't no Hotel Episode in Toledo."

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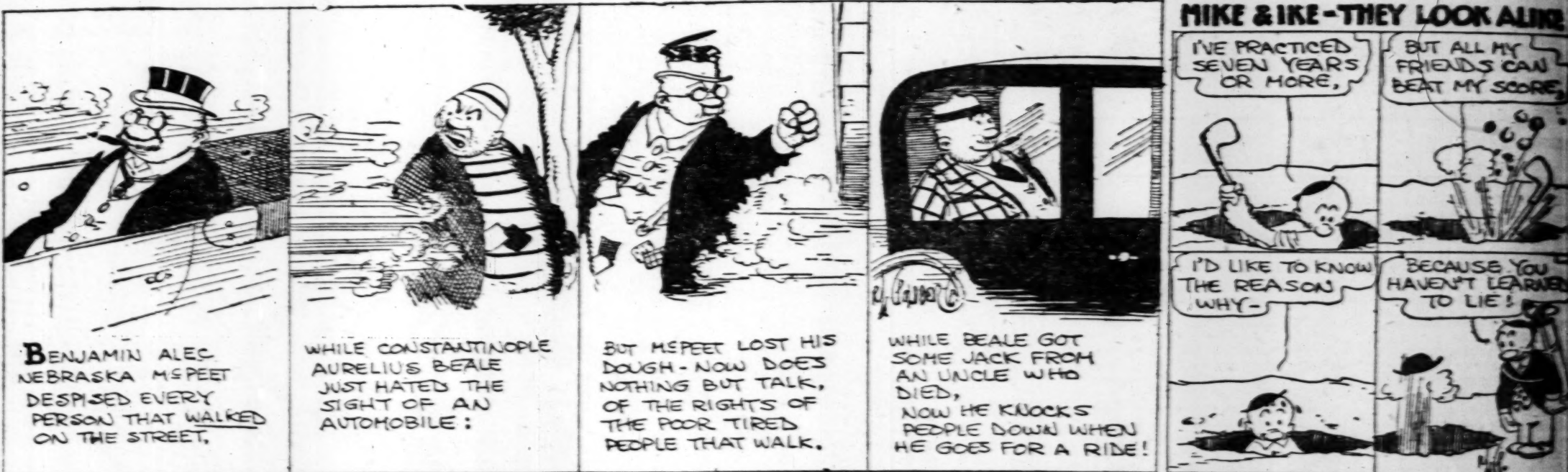
MUTT AND JEFF—"BAD BILL" IS JUST WHAT HIS NAME IMPLIES—By BUD FISHER

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LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 706,492—By RUBE GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1932, by Rube Goldberg.)



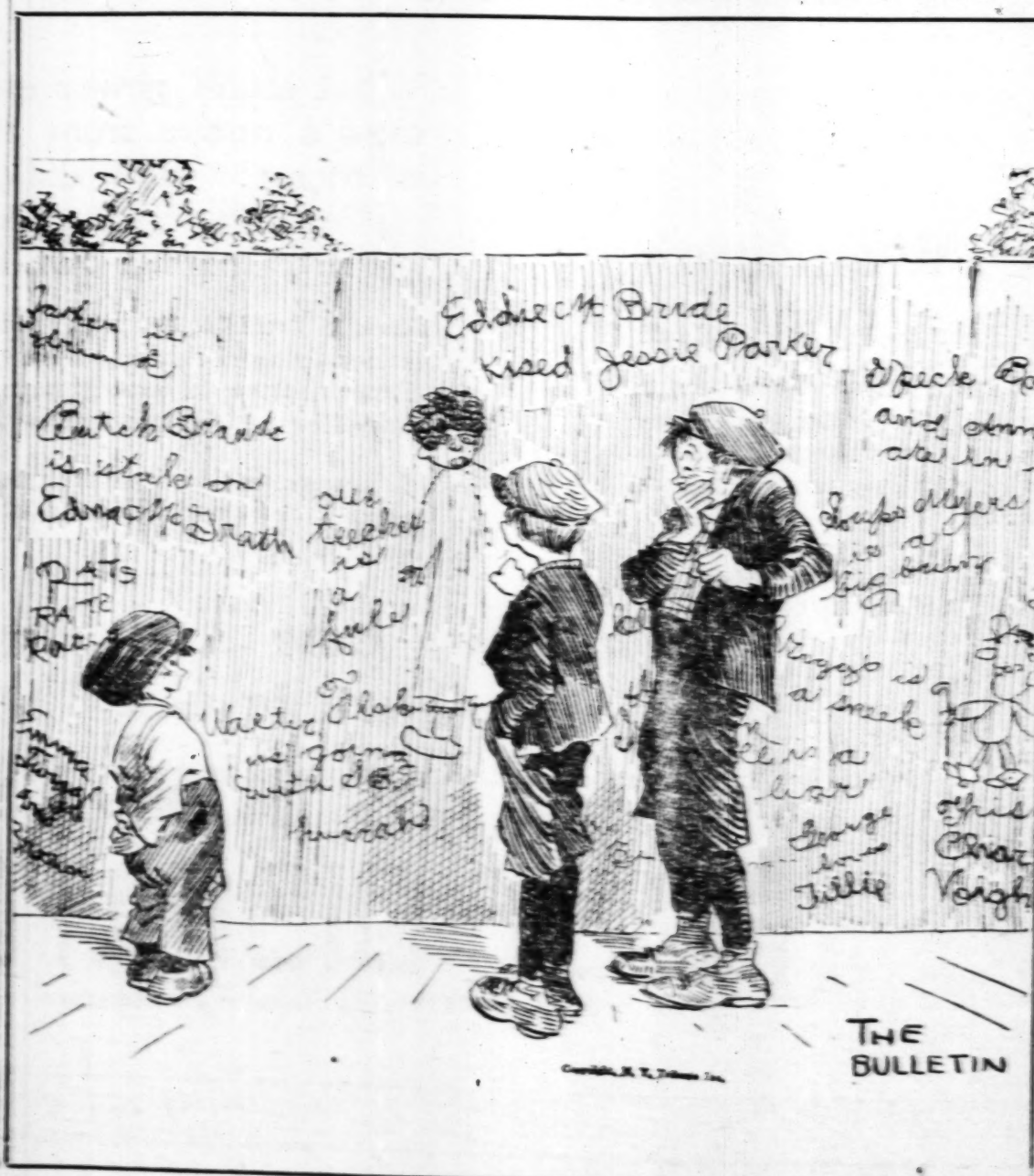
ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—WHAT DO YOU MEAN, GOOD LUCK?—By O. JACOBSSON

(Copyright, 1932, by O. Jacobsson.)



THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT—By BRIGGS

(Copyright, 1932, by Briggs.)



METROPOLITAN MOVIES—By GENE CARR

(Copyright, 1932, by Gene Carr.)



"Put on a little steam, Jerry! We don't have to take that Jane's dust!"

HERRIN QU
ORDER ISSUED
DEMOLITION
OF STATE TR

Action Taken by C
After Recomm
From Military B
Department of
Agent Completes
Will Report to Da

NO TROUBLE EXP
AT INQUEST

Details of Miners D
to Being That Sla
[unintelligible] Are De
[unintelligible] on Their C
[unintelligible] Responsibility.

The Governor said that
action indicated that law
had been restored by the
Sheriff and the situation
Gen. Foreman, who had
investigation board sent
last night by the Governor
through Gen. Black, that
trouble was expected to
mining companies tried
operations.

The trouble started last
day when two union men
were taken to the mine to
union workers to leave,
by mine guards, Gen. Fore
The mine company, he re
established road patrol
everybody approaching the
State's Attorney Duty, o
son County was stopped
guards, he said.

"Do you think the Sher
formed his duty to the
ability," Gen. Black
Foreman.

"I think the Sheriff
the ability and no nerve,"
man replied. He added
ranged "with a respons
to notify the Adjutant-Ge
first sign of further trou

RIOT AREA VIS
BY MILITARY

HERRIN, Ill., June 24
[unintelligible] of Gen. Fore
military commission, J
Major-General Milton J
and the announcement of
troubling that no trou
into Williamson County
ent time, and that the
Guard units which ha
been mobilized and held
be ordered home, the off
coal fields was under in
Residents of the count
mine union officials an
then almost without con
they believed the re-com
Wise one.

An investigator for
States Department of
night obtained a state
Hugh Willis, board met
Herrin sub-district of
Mine Workers of Ameri
Willis gave his version
leading up to the kill
than 20 nonunion strik
ers and mine guards
The Department of
tonight told the Amer
correspondent that he
completed an invest
tragedy from all ang
posed to depart tomo
row.

Report to Go to Da
It is understood that
undergoing treatment in
here have given their
storming of the mine
slaughter of their
the complete rep
transmitted direct to A
and Harry M. Daugherty
ington.

The Department of J
sentative explained the
tions of the department
responsible for him to
forthcoming report, b
that it was satisfactor
were in detail.

Foreman's Recommen
Gen. Foreman, in an
recommendation, said
"miners" was very di
It was to determine w
necessary a "pacif
troops into the mine
Gen. Foreman, at
Continued on Page 17